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Volume 154 No. 6 August 9, 1948

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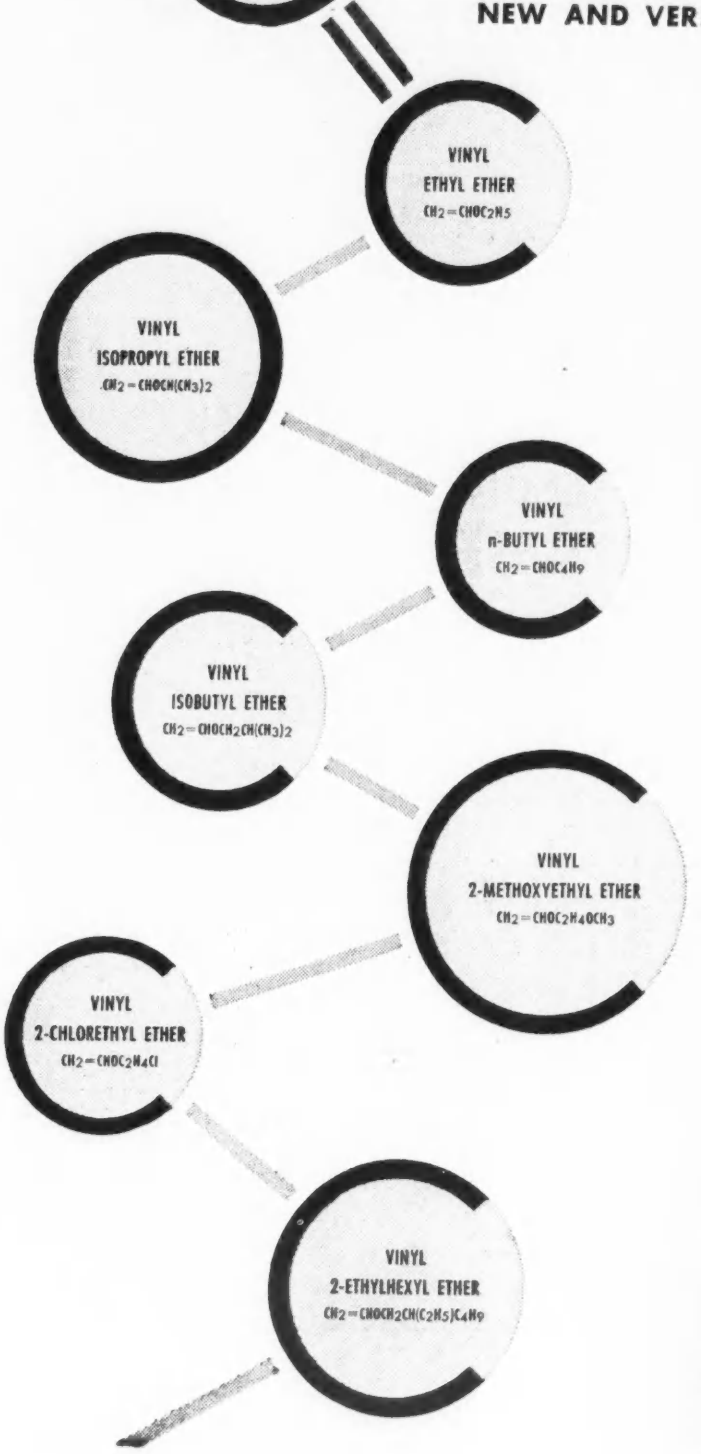

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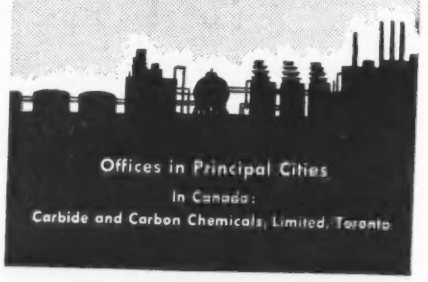

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chemicals Prices Lag Behind General Trend

Prices of drugs and chemicals have failed to keep pace with the rising prices of other commodities, the senate banking and currency committee was told last week by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer. He declared that of 5,000 to 6,000 of these items recently surveyed less than 350 have advanced in price more than 20 percent above June, 1946, price levels.

Mr. Sawyer said that 226 of these products, including such materials as acetone, bleaching powder, chlorine, methanol, sodium silicates, and certain drugs, are not in short supply in the domestic market, are not involved in a gray market, and are not subject to export controls.

Another forty-five, including naphthalene, sodium sulphate and certain essential oils, are currently in short supply and have been since early in the war period, but imports are now improving and it is expected their effect on prices will be felt shortly.

Fifty other chemicals and drugs, including certain dyes and intermediates, acetic acid and some drug items, such as caffeine, while not in easy supply are just about in balance, are not involved in the gray market to any significant extent and, except in two cases, are not subject to export controls.

The drugs and botanicals among the 226 items in the first group, Mr. Sawyer explained, have increased in price by 20 percent or more but, he said, disaster to a portion of the raw materials supply, or to the processing facilities of the country, or the diversion of a large amount of basic material to some other purpose would be factors which would cause further increases.

The situation in drugs and chemicals was outlined by the secretary to support export control policies which he urged be continued from next February 28, when they now are due to expire, until at least June 30, 1950. The export controls, he told the committee, assist indirectly in the control of inflation.

There is a tendency for inflated world prices to infiltrate into the domestic economy, he said, and exporters who can sell at excessively high prices are willing to pay excessive prices for their supplies, but by limiting the quantities of scarce supplies that may be exported, export controls remove some of the pressure from foreign demand upon domestic prices.

Alcohol Plant in Kansas City Offered for Lease

The Department of Agriculture last week called for bids on the leasing of a large, government-owned alcohol plant at Kansas City, Mo., built in 1944 by the Defense Plants Corporation at a cost of approximately $4,000,000 and operated until last year by the National Distillers' Products Corporation.

Offers to lease the plant for a period of five years, with an option to renew for an additional five years, will be received by the division of purchase, sales and traffic up to August 31. Conversion from standby to operating condition must be financed by the lessee, who also is to pay maintenance costs.

The plant is being offered under the provisions of legislation enacted by Congress to assure its operation for the production of products from agricultural commodities, research and other authorized activities. It consists of eleven principal buildings, complete with machinery and equipment and served with water, electric power and natural gas.

The department proposes that the rental be quoted on the basis of each wine gallon of alcohol and each ton of potato flour produced in the plant, and that a minimum rental be established. The unit rental on alcohol may cover all by-products from the operation of the plant, thus making it unnecessary to establish rental rates for byproduct operations.

Gypsum Quota Set

The Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce has established a third quarter export quota of 6,000,000 square feet of gypsum and its manufactures, including plaster board and wallboard.

Phosphate Lands Offer Attracts Only One Bid

The Interior Department opened bids August 4 on the leasing of 1,281 acres of phosphate lands in Powell County, Mont., and received only one offer. The single bid submitted offered a bonus of $941 for lease of the land at a minimum rental of $1 per acre per year plus royalty on any discovery from R... sell Luke of Butte, M...

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FDA Contaminated Food Seizures Show Increase

Over thirty-two tons of unfit food in storage warehouses have been seized every working day since the Miller amendment to the Federal food, drug, and domestic act was signed by the President on June 24, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced August 4.

This legislation, sponsored by Representative William J. Miller of Connecticut, and endorsed by leaders of the food, drug, and cosmetic industries, again gives the Agency's Food and Drug Administration the right to protect the public from consuming food that has become defiled by rodents and insects while it is being stored after interstate shipment. For nearly two years, under decisions handed down by Federal courts, filthy products could be seized only when contamination had occured before or during shipment.

Flaxseed Price Support Available for 1948 Crop

The Department of Agriculture announced last Monday that price-support purchase agreements as well as commodity loans will be available to producers of 1948-crop flaxseed. The loan program of $6 per bushel, U. S. No. 1 grade, Minneapolis basis, was announced by the department on April 19.

Purchase agreements will be available to producers in Arizona, California, and Texas from harvest through October 31, 1948, and to producers in all other states through December 31, 1948. They will provide that producers may sell their flaxseed at support prices to the Commodity Credit Corporation within thirty days after the maturity date of the loans.

Loan and purchase agreements may be obtained by eligible producers applying to county agricultural conservation committees, state production and marketing administration committees, or CCC field offices.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Purchase by the Marshall plan countries of several million dollars' worth of chemicals, metals and other products was authorized last week by the Economic Cooperation Administration as part of commitments which, over the period of a week, exceeded $72,800,000.

For Canada, ECA authorized $556,000 for the procurement of cottonseed and peanut cake and meal in Brazil and increased a previous commitment for brass to be procured through the Bureau of Federal Supply by $42,001, but canceled a commitment of $77,001 for nickel and decreased previous commitments for linseed oil by $3,751, cottonseed meal from Haiti by $13,345 and fishmeal to be secured in Canada by $16,639.

Other commitments announced by the agency included the following:

For France — copra, from the Philippines, $1,630,500; ferro chromium from the United States, $490,000; raw cocaine from Peru, $33,750; radium from Belgium, $50,000; corozo from Ecuador, $25,000; ammonium nitrate from Canada, $525,000; nitrate of soda from Chile, $750,000; hog bristles and horse hair from the United States, $116,000.

French Zone of Germany—medical supplies from the United States, $34,200; powdered milk from the United States, $89,600.

Bizone Germany—zinc from the United States, $370,000; raw material rubber from the Netherland East Indies, $1,330,000.

Netherlands — nitrate of soda from Chile, $450,000; linseed from Canada, $1,303,200; sesame cake or meal from Mexico, $40,000; crude soybean oil from the United States, $150,000. A previous commitment of $280,000 for copper and copper alloys from Canada was canceled.

Greece—asphalt from the United States, $1,110,000; nitrogen fertilizers from Italy, $546,000. Both are to be procured through the Army.

China—nitrogen fertilizer from Canada, $85,000.

Alumina Plant in Oregon Sold to Columbia Metals

The wartime government-built alumina plant at Salem, Ore., has been sold to Columbia Metals Corporation, Seattle, Wash., according to the War Assets Administration. The plant was designed to produce alumina from Northwest clays, but was not completed until the end of the war and was closed before it had a chance to demonstrate the feasibility of the process.

Since the war, the plant has been operated at part capacity by Columbia to produce ammonium sulphate. Sufficient ammonia has been allocated to the plant to insure steady production of the fertilizer.

Alkali Export Advisers Discuss Control Plan

Representatives of twenty-four producers of, dealers in, and exporters of alkalies—especially caustic soda—as members of the Alkali Export Advisers Committee, discussed a new scheme of export control of alkalies with the Office of International Trade in Washington, August 5. Five other members of the committee, the members of the OIT chemical staff, representatives of congressional small business committees, were observers at the conference. C. C. Concannon, chief of the OIT chemical branch, was the presiding officer. The discussion was under the direction of John Evans of the main OIT personnel. The problem from an administrative standpoint was presented by Francis McIntyre, assistant OIT director. OIT counselors, enforcement men, and others explained various points, especially cleaning up the doubts that assailed the industry with respect to the antitrust-law position of their participation. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer briefly addressed the conference.

The tentative draft of the new, more rigid scheme of control, as presented by OIT counsel, was as follows:—

A. Applications will be screened and disqualified from further consideration during the quarter when the application:—

1. Fails to meet the filing requirements except that trivial irregularities would be disregarded when they could have no bearing on enforcement or on the substance or procedure of licensing.
2. States an obviously excessive price. Applications would be regarded as involving excessive prices when the application price (on a f.a.s. basis) exceeds by more than x percent the sum of the factory price as currently reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics plus an allowance for cost of transportation to the port of exit, except that in every case, due additional allowance would be made by the Office of International Trade to compensate the applicant for unusual services shown to be performed under the export contract.

Second Screening

B. Where the quota remains over-subscribed after the elimination of applica-

—Continued on page 58

Metopon Hydrochloride Made More Available

Limited distribution of metopon hydrochloride to qualified wholesale dealers in narcotic drugs, hospitals, druggists and practitioners has been authorized by H. J. Anslinger, commissioner of narcotics of the Treasury Department.

Release of the product was announced by the commissioner in a notice to manufacturers and wholesalers of narcotic drugs, as follows:

"The new morphine derivative known as metopon (methyldehydromorphinone) hydrochloride, produced and distributed under certain license agreements issued under the government's own patents, has heretofore been available, pursuant to a special plan of distribution, to physicians only for oral administration for chronic pain relief in cancer cases. This drug

—Continued on page 59

U.S. Sugar Needs Estimate Increased by 200,000 Tons

The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture raised its determination of the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of domestic consumers last week, paving the way for greater imports from Cuba.

In a formal announcement, the administration said that recent heavy distribution of sugar indicates a significant increase in consumer demand, warranting an additional allowance of 200,000 short tons, raw value.

The original determination of 1948 requirements was 7,200,000 short tons, but because of large stocks held by consumers and the unexpectedly light distribution during the early months of the year, the figure was reduced to 7,000,000 tons. The effect of last week's order will be to reinstate the original determination.

Price Trend Drops Farther

The mineral divisions of the markets for chemicals oils, and drugs showed some more effects of increasing costs last week. But, the animal and vegetable groups developed still further weakness. Prices, respectively, followed those trends. The weight was with the cheapened animal and vegetable oils and vegetable drugs and aromatics. So much so that the overall index was depressed 0.7 point.

Most of the price advancing had to do with lead and nickel salts. Copper and zinc expected in later. Hydrofluoric acid, saltpeter, and nicotinic vitamins also were advanced. Essential oils kept on their downward course. Aromatic botanicals were a bit on the upside. Menthol was cut. In the heavy oils, all the movement was downward, coconut and tung, grease and oleo, and sardine participating. Fatty acids again followed suit, and stearates and palmitates were pulled along. The naval stores market got still more uncertain: turpentine was put up and rosin down.

Buying interest was not strong over the week. The movement of most materials was, however, substantial; although lots taken were not large. Many suppliers are puzzling over the inventory situation in consuming circles. Definite information is scarce. There is a fairly even division of opinion on the extent to which slackening actually is a Summer seasonal trend.

The alkali situation has been brightened by the betterment of employment conditions. High-cost direct producers and those who buy and solidify liquid caustic are beginning to feel some pinch from the increase in general production. Inorganic fertilizer materials of all three groups continue to move out as fast as available. Interest in organics has slumped, and the demand from feeders is down; however, the supply is not heavy.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Aug. 6, 1948	July 30, 1948	Aug. 7, 1947
144.6	**145.3**	**141.3**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the inter-war period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.2	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	134.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
The year	*147.2	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Seven months.

Tin-Bearing Alloys Import Rules Eased

A new policy of authorizing imports of limited quantities of tin-bearing alloys under conditions designed to restrict such imports to a minimum was announced last Thursday by the Department of Commerce. Previously, no such imports had been permitted.

Total tin supplies in the United States will be increased "only to a negligible extent," department officials said, since private imports of the alloys will act to reduce pig tin allocations made to the United States by the International Combined Tin Committee. Allocations of pig tin to this country will be cut to the extent that tin-bearing alloys are imported.

Under the new policy laid down by the department, the limits on material to be imported are:—

1. Less than 90 percent tin contained.

2. In pig or ingot form only.

3. Material may not be of such nature as to be considered especially prepared for a non-permitted use.

Conditions to be met if import license is to be granted are:—

1. Quantity in any one month must fall within the total quantity of imports (250 tons of tin contained per quarter) established by the department.

2. Importee must certify to a firm order of material by a supplier to the importer, and country of origin. Copy of export license from country of origin, where required by said country, must accompany application for import license.

3. Import license application must show quantity of material, assay or assays, United States customers to whom it is in-

—*Continued on page 81*

Pan-Amer. Pharmaceutical Congress Is Being Arranged

Arrangements are being pushed forward in Cuba for the first Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy which it is planned to hold in Havana, December 1 to 8. The project is sponsored by the pharmacal schools and associations of Cuba, the medical, chemical, botanical, sanitation, and nutrition organizations, municipal and national agencies, including the army, the navy, and the national police. The Pan-American Bureau of Sanitation, Washington, also is cooperating.

Prof. Jose Capote y Diaz, dean of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Havana, is president of the joint committee on arrangements. The secretary-general is Dr. Hector Zayas-Bazan y Perdomo. The committee has a membership of forty-eight, representing the sponsoring bodies. The plans call for the congress to meet in the Cuban capital.

The preliminary program calls for general discussions of:—(1) Standardization of curriculums of pharmacy in the universities of America, and definition of the capacity of pharmacists in regard to their professional activities; (2) necessity of a Pan-American pharmacopeia—plans for its constitution; (3) the basis for a Pan-American bromatological code; (4) the foundation of a Pan-American federation of pharmacy; (5) the publication of a Pan-American pharmacoquosy repertory; (6) the physical and chemical composition of minero-medicinal waters of Pan-American countries. Other topics are to be discussed at a number of group sessions of sections on pharmacy, physical and chemical sciences, natural and biological sciences as applied to pharmacy, history of pharmacy in America, and deontology and legislation.

USDA Chemistry Bureau Gets Hilbert as New Chief

Dr. Louis B. Howard has resigned as chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry, and Dr. G. E. Hilbert, director of the northern regional research laboratory at Peoria, Ill., has been named to succeed him, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan announced August 3. Dr. Howard will head the recently formed department of food technology in the college of agriculture at the University of Illinois and will assume his new duties October 1.

Dr. Hilbert, who has been director of the laboratory since January, 1946, entered the Department of Agriculture in 1930 to work on fertilizer research. In 1933 he became scientific adviser to the chief of the bureau of chemistry and assisted in correlating and coordinating the program of the four regional research laboratories. He was head of the starch and dextrose division of the northern laboratory from 1940 until he was appointed director.

Contents of This Issue

Abbott Labs Nembutal Recalled 59
Acoje Resumes Chromite Output 40
ADMA Names Section Officials 5
Alaskan Tungsten Deposits Described 41
Alcohol Plant Offered for Lease 3
Alkali Exporters Discuss Control Plan 3
Alumina Plant Sold to Columbia 3
Ansley Wins Rubber Group Golf 40
Argentine Finds New Antibiotic 56
Ashland, Allied Merger Approved 73
ASM Medal To Dow 73
ASTM Devises Yarn Testing Method 49

Bauxite Wartime Studies Reported 41
Bemis Bro. Buys Building 82
'Benzedrine' Is Trademark 56
Binney & Smith Names Snyder 70
Bklyn. Polytechnic Plans Paint Courses 74
Bowling Green Products Co. Formed 77
Bristol-Myers Elects Friden V.P. 60
British Insecticide Makers Elect 77

C&C Issues Organic Acids Book 74
Carbide Offers Synth. Chemicals Book 40
Casein Output: Jan.-June 69
Chemical Advances Lag Behind Trend 3
Chemical Exports from Japan: June 41
Chemical Workers Data: May 41
China Suspends Imports of Some Items 55
Coke By-Products 44
Crude Oil Stocks 47

Devoe & Raynolds Buys Bishop-Conklin 70
Diamond Alkali Appoints Clark 7
Du Pont Issues 'Fairprene' Data 60

ECA Authorizes Additional Procurement 3
Edwal Labs Representative to Visit N. Y. 54
Enjay Offers Carbon Monoxide Catalyst 49
Essential Oil Exports: Hong Kong 63

FDA Contaminated Food Seizures Up 3
Finland Studies Govt. Pharm. Industry 55
Flaxseed Price Support Available 3
Food Machinery Acquires Stokes & Smith 5
Formaldehyde Plant Building in Norway 54
French Chemical Output: 1st Quarter 54
Ft. Worth Increases Business 74
Fulton Bag Buys West Coast Firm 43

Gateway Chemurgic Co. Formed 5
Glidden Plans Soybean Extraction Plant 5
Gypsum Quota Set 3

Henkel Property Vested 54
Houdry to Get Potts Medal 47

Ill. Tech Integrates Chem. Program 60

Kennecott, Amer. Smelting Renew Contract 49
Kenya Pyrethrum Delegates Coming 43
Koppers Making New Precipitators 71

Lawton Named Head of VA Research 7
Lebanon Steel Advances Platz 73
Libbey-Owens-Ford Adds Hicks 74

Manganese, Alumina Recovery Tests Told 70
McDougall-Butler Employees Picnic Set 71
McGiveran Named Kimble Glass Manager 71
McKallor Drug Opens Jamestown Office 55
Metopon Hydrochloride More Available 3
Mineral Wool Testing Described 40
Missouri Chemical Changes Name 82
Monroe Joins Leon Associates 78
Monsanto Assigns Graham to New Post 49
Morgan Joins Pennsalt 82
Mozambique Tightens Import Rules 54

Nichols, Leppart Get New Duties 5
NJ Standard Retains Farben Patents 5
NYC Food, Drug Bureau Head Set 56

Oil Compact Meeting Program Shaped 7
Oils, Fats Export Allocations Announced 78
Ores Separating Device Developed 41
OTS Merges Two Units 7

Packaging Institute Plans Seminar 7
Packaging Machinery Makers to Meet 73
Packaging Short Course Scheduled 7
Fantapec Oil Stock Listed 71
Petroleum Co.'s Act to Meet Services Needs. 5
Phila. Quartz Moves 56
Phillips Petroleum Shifts Three 5
Phosphate Lands Offer Attracts One Bid 3
Pierce Adds Rockwitt to Staff 74
Plastics Dyes Research Planned by Swiss 70
Poland Studies Coal for Fertilizer 43
Potash Salts Deliveries: Jan.-Mar 42
Proprietary Executive Committee to Meet. 55
Pure Carbonic Assigns Seven to Sales 58

Safety Congress and Exhibit Planned 7
Smith Moves 56
Solvay Process Building Research Lab 5
Socony-Vacuum Expands Fellowships Plan 5
SOHIO Building Catalytic Cracker 73
South Penn Oil Buys Grant & Mohan 73
Soybean Standards Change Denied 78
Spencer Kellogg Building Soybean Plant 5
Standard-Vacuum to Build New Tankers 73
Standards Assn. Incorporated 7
St. Regis Sales Appoints Jackson 60
Streptomycin Field Entered by Heyden 5
Stults 50 Years with Welch, Holme & Clark. 76
Sulphuric Output Planned in Canada 77
Surface Chemistry Meeting Program Set 7
Sweden, Poland Exchange Pact Signed 69
Synth. Organic Chemical Processes Told 69
Synth. Resins Plant Building in Norway 69

Texas A&M Instrumentation Course Set 7
Tour Elects Fletcher Pres 59
Tracerlab Elects Two Directors 56

US-Brazil Trade Pact Suspended 71
US Commerce Chamber Mfg. Com'tee Set 55
US Sugar Needs Estimate Increased 3
US Warns Employers on Reservists 70

Venezuela Ups Resin Emulsion Paint Duty 69

Wedge Reassigned by Ansul 38
White Metal Names Sales Representative 55

General Features

Advertising Index 83
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 63
Book Reviews 72
Classified Advertisements 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 72
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 34
Foreign Market Lists 5
Foreign Sales Leads 4
Imports 58
Imports Detained 65
Industrial Chemical Uses 7
Obituaries 57
OPD Price Index 3
Surplus Materials 4
Trade Briefs 40, 43, 46, 49, 54, 56, 58, 59, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 83
Washington Talks It Over 5
Who Has It 4

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals 42
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums 65
Coaltar Chemicals 44
Drugs and Fine Chemicals 51
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics 61
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. chem.)
Heavy Chemicals 36
Oils, Fats and Waxes 75
Petroleum Derivatives 47
Protective Coatings Materials 67
Textile and Leather Chemicals 48

Perfume Seminar Again To Be Held at Columbia

The college of pharmacy of Columbia University, New York, has added several new discussion topics to the agenda of the seminar on the evaluation and appreciation of perfumes which it is planning to conduct during the fall term. The meetings, which will again be directed by A. L. van Ameringen, of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., will this year include the cosmetic industry's advertising policies and a discussion on whether the advertising approach can be changed to create maximum consumption.

This year's sessions will commence with a meeting on October 13 at 8 p.m. in the university's college of pharmacy. A total of six weekly lectures and discussion periods will be held.

Limestone Deposit Being Worked Near Baker, Ore.

Chemical Lime, Inc., is developing a deposit of chemical grade limestone near Baker, Ore., and, according to Richard N. Spencer, president, initial development has disclosed nearly 1,000,000 tons of limestone with reasonable possibility of there being present several million more tons in unexplored parts of the deposit.

Mr. Spencer said that from initial sampling it appears that the limestone is 99 percent pure.

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Phillips Carbon Blacks To Be Made in England

An agreement has been signed between Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., and Palatine Development Company, Ltd., whereby Palatine obtains the right to manufacture in the United Kingdom under a process developed by Phillips two types of carbon black—"Philblack A" and "Philblack O."

Surplus Goods Offered

The Philadelphia WAA Customer Service Center will take sealed bids under special offering PHO-07-08-805 up to 10:00 a.m., EDST, August 10 on more than sixty trucks of various makes and sizes, located at various points in eastern Pennsylvania. Under special offering PHO-95-807 it will receive bids up to 1:00 p.m., EDST, August 13, on four asphalt mixers and cookers, of 191 cubic feet capacity. Among the items on special listing PHL-OL-461, bids open until August 17, 10:00 a.m., are 202 oxygen cylinder and regulator assemblies, of 104 cubic inches.

The damaged T2-SE-A2 tanker Ponaganset, located at Boston, is offered by the Large Vessels Sales Division, Maritime Commission, Washington, for bids up to August 25.

The supply officer of naval air station at Pensacola, Florida, is offering—catalogue B-10-49—for bids up to 10:00 a.m., CDST, August 16—143,020 pounds of empty scrap brass cartridge cases.

Potassium Salts 1947 Production, Sales Up

Production and sales of marketable potassium salts hit a new high during 1947, according to a report issued last week by the Bureau of Mines. Production of potassium salts last year, according to the report, totaled 1,905,776 short tons, containing 1,029,875 tons of equivalent K_2O, and sales totaled 1,953,307 short tons of salts, containing 1,053,266 tons of K_2O.

Production in 1947 showed an increase of 218,041 tons of potassium salts and 98,063 tons of K_2O over the previous year, and sales of the salts were 280,058 tons greater than in 1946. Value of the 1947 sales was $34,000,000, but the average value per ton of potassium salts was considerably less in 1947 than in the previous year.

Domestic consumption of potash reached a new high during 1947, with apparent consumption reaching 1,001,442 short tons of K_2O. Both imports and exports of fertilizer potash materials increased, and producers stocks at the end of 1947 were considerably less than at the close of the previous year.

Nopco Appoints Brewer Eastern Sales Manager

Appointment of Walter E. Brewer as district sales manager for its newly formed eastern district has been announced by T. A. Printon, vice-president, industrial division, Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J.

Mr. Brewer will head the present field force of five representatives and will be responsible for sales on the products of Metasap Chemical Company as well as those of the industrial division of the parent company. He has been with NOPCO over twelve years. Before acting as a sales representative in eastern Pennsylvania, a post he has held for the past three years, he acted in the same capacity in the New England area.

Esso Standard Names Kaul Chemical Products Div. Head

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has appointed Richard J. Kaul manager of the operations and planning division of its chemical products department. He was formerly assistant in charge of chemicals to the manager of the company's New Jersey refineries.

Mr. Kaul has been associated with the company for twenty-five years. He was named superintendent of the chemical products plant at its Bayway refinery, Linden, N. J., in 1934, and subsequently held positions as manufacturing assistant to the general manager of east coast refineries, general superintendent of the Bayway refinery, and engineering assistant to the vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Cellophane film, Johannesburg, South Africa (CF-2, agency).
Chemicals, Colombo, Ceylon (CF-5).
Creosoting plant, Colombo, Ceylon (CF-5).
Drying oils, Johannesburg, South Africa (CF-2, agency).
Milk powder, Saigon, Indo-China (CF-4).
Oil-processing machinery, Bombay, India (CF-6).
Paints, Hamburg, Germany (CF-3 agency).
Polishes, Hamburg, Germany (CF-3, agency).
Polyethylene film, Johannesburg, South Africa (CF-2, agency).
Salts, Augsburg, Germany (CF-1).
Tanning materials, Augsburg, Germany (CF-1).
Varnishes, Hamburg, Germany (CF-3, agency).
Vinyl resins, Johannesburg, South Africa (CF-2, agency).

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Babrock lye.
Carbazole.
Congo red dye, technical.
Diachlor.
Diphenylethylenediamine.
Diphenylheptadecyl ketone.
Guar gum.
Iron chromate.
Lead pectate.
N-Methylurea.
Phenyl isopropylaminosulph
Rockglass, solid neutral.
Sodium tetrathionate.
Sophora japonica.
Urea-isogamma acid.
Zinc propionate.

ADMA Names 1948-49 Officials for 9 Sections

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has appointed the following to serve as officers of its various sections during the current association year:

Accounting section—chairman, F. N. Hoffmann, Wyeth, Inc.; vice-chairman, Stuart T. Henshall, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., and executive committee liaison, N. H. Noyes, Eli Lilly & Co.

Biological section—chairman, W. S. Gochenour, Pitman-Moore Company division, Allied Laboratories; vice-chairman, H. D. Piersma, Lederle Laboratories division, American Cyanamid Company, and executive committee liaison, Dr. Robert K. Cutter, Cutter Laboratories.

Foreign trade section—chairman, H. D. Arneson, Abbott Laboratories; vice-chairman, Forrest Teel, Eli Lilly & Co., and executive committee liaison, Frank F. Law, Wyeth, Inc.

Legislative section—chairman and executive committee liaison, Leslie D. Harrop, Upjohn Company.

Medical section—chairman, Dr. George R. Hazel, Abbott Laboratories; vice-chairman, Dr. Raymond M. Rice, Eli Lilly & Co., and executive committee liaison, A. H. Fiske, Eli Lilly & Co.

Pharmaceutical contact section—chairman, Frank O. Taylor, Parke, Davis & Co., and executive committee liaison, Dr. A. W. Lescohier, Parke, Davis & Co.

Production and engineering section—chairman, E. A. Ravenscroft, Abbott Laboratories, and executive committee liaison, John G. Searle, G. D. Searle & Co.

Scientific section—chairman, A. Lee Caldwell, Eli Lilly & Co.; vice-chairman, John G. Ellegood, Sharp & Dohme, Inc., and executive committee liaison, J. H. Fitzgerald Dunning, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Inc.

Transportation section—chairman, B. F. Williams, Norwich Pharmacal Company; vice-chairman, Charles T. Coy, Eli Lilly & Co., and executive committee liaison, Francis Boyer, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.

Glidden Plans $3,000,000 Soybean Extraction Plant

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, will build a $3,000,000 soybean extraction plant in Indianapolis, bringing to more than $15,000,000 the amount allocated for new plants, modernization work or plant additions since June, 1945, and increasing to thirty-five the number of factories operated throughout the United States and Canada.

The new Indianapolis plant will consist of several buildings connected by bridges for transfer of materials in various stages of processing. It will also include a 1,500,000-bushel grain elevator. It will be built adjacent to the company's feed mill.

Spencer Kellogg Building Soybean Extraction Plant

A new 500-ton per day soybean extraction plant will be built in Decatur, Ill., by the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. The plant, expected to be completed in time for the 1949 crop, will produce toasted and cooled flakes as well as crude soybean oil.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Chemicals importers, dealers—Cuba; Denmark.

Chemicals, synthetic organic, manufacturers—Uruguay; France; Switzerland; Spain.

Essential oils producers, exporters—China.

Glass and glassware manufacturers—Spain; Union of South Africa; Uruguay.

Lime-burning plants—Denmark.

Medicinal and toilet-preparation importers, dealers—Mexico; France; manufacturers—Mexico; Bolivia; Denmark; Hungary.

Mining companies and ores exporters—British Malaya.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Iran; manufacturers—Sweden.

Petroleum industry—Greece; Hongkong.

Plastic materials manufacturers, processors—Algeria; France, Venezuela.

Soap manufacturers—Guatemala; Paraguay; Algeria; Netherlands; Panama; Portugal; El Salvador.

Tanneries—Siam; Spain.

Textile industry—Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa.

Wax (animal, vegetable) manufacturers, exporters—Japan.

Assigned New Duties by Mathieson Chemical

Thomas S. Nichols (left), president and chief executive officer of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has been elected to the additional post of chairman of the board, and J. C. Leppart, vice-president, has been appointed executive vice-president and elected a director. Mr. Nichols succeeds the late George W. Dolan as chairman, and Mr. Leppart succeeds Mr. Dolan as a director. Both Mr. Nichols and Mr. Leppart joined Mathieson in April.

Gateway Chemurgic Company Formed in Neb. by Merger

The Gateway Chemurgic Company has been organized in Lincoln, Neb., by the merger of the research and engineering division of the National Agrol Company, Lincoln, with the Gateway Company, previously at Omaha, Neb.

Officers of the new firm are president, Glenn D. Curtis; vice-president, Leo M. Christensen; R. I. Rankin, secretary-treasurer. These three, along with J. L. Welsh and L. A. Underkofler, are directors.

The firm will carry on the chemuric research and development for which National Agrol set up its research and engineering division, reinforced by the engineering and construction activities of the Gateway Company. This will permit Agrol to concentrate its efforts on other chemical activities.

Socony-Vac. Expands Plan Of Chemistry Fellowships

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has appropriated $50,000 for a doubled program of fellowships in chemistry and physics at leading educational institutions. In addition to ten fellowships established last year which are being continued, the company will establish at least ten more for the 1949-50 academic year at institutions which will be announced later.

The expanded fellowship program is in addition to a $250,000 grant announced recently by the company to assist in basic studies of nuclear fission and its engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Phillips Petroleum Shifts Three in Refining Dept.

The Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has promoted three men in the refining department. G. E. McKenna has been named superintendent of the Borger refinery; C. C. Tate has been promoted to the post of assistant manager of the refining department, and J. W. Loy to the position of general superintendent of the department's northwest division.

Mr. McKenna, with the company since 1936, and assistant superintendent at the Borger refinery since 1946, succeeds the late R. D. Evans. Mr. Tate, with the company since 1932, now has supervision over all refineries of Phillips, Wasatch Oil Company, Inland Empire Refineries and Home Oil & Refining Company. Mr. Loy, a veteran of nine years with the company, and for the past year manager of the refining department of Wasatch Oil, will be in charge of refineries at Woods Cross, Utah; Pocatello, Idaho; Spokane, Wash., and Great Falls, Mont., owned by Wasatch and its subsidiaries.

Streptomycin Field Entered by Heyden

Entry of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, into the streptomycin field on a large scale was disclosed today when it was announced that production of the drug, using a new process, is under way at the company's plant near Princeton, N. J. In making the announcement, B. R. Armour, president of the company, said the new process is a marked improvement over conventional methods and results in a product of great purity.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Inventive ingenuity seems to be slipping. There has been an indisputable decline of 15 percent in United States patent applications since 1930, and some leaders in industry, particularly the capital goods manufacturers, are wondering whether it is a straw in the wind portending technological stagnation such as has overtaken Great Britain.

The all-time high in patent applications in the United States reached in the calendar year 1929 was 94,738, including designs and reissues. During the depression there was a decline of almost 40 percent. Not until 1946 did patent applications approach the 1929 figure, and then, strangely, they began to decline again. Over the long span, patent applications have risen and fallen roughly with business activity generally, except that there is always a sharp decline during war years. Had the historic pattern been followed, the 1929 peak would have been surpassed before the war, and the postwar volume would be substantially higher than any previous peak. Such is not the case by far.

Six factors are advanced as possible explanations of the decline:—(1) A higher standard of invention in recent years than formerly; (2) adverse court decisions; (3) fewer applications from foreigners; (4) greater concentration of manufacturing in big companies to whom patents are relatively less important; (5) slow response from the Patent Office, due to shortage of facilities, which may discourage dealings with it; (6) the innumerable hazards to formation of new small businesses to which patents are most important.

Army Opens Medical Reserve List

The Medical Department of the Army has openings for 700 medical service reserve officers who would like active tours of duty. Surgeon-General of the Army Raymond W. Bliss has relaxed regulations governing assignment of reservists to active duty in order to bring in officers to fulfill the department's aim of relieving

—*Continued on page 34*

Food Machinery Acquires Stokes & Smith Company

Food Machinery Corporation, San Jose, Calif., has entered the dry packaging machinery field through the acquisition of Stokes & Smith Company, manufacturer of packaging and filling equipment for dry products, Philadelphia. In addition to the integration of Stokes & Smith facilities into Food Machinery's over-all divisional operations, plans call for further improvement and broadening of the former's line through the latter's research and engineering facilities.

Petroleum Firms Act To Meet Services' Needs

A threat by the Armed Services to invoke the seizure provisions of the draft-industry section of the new selective act if the oil industry did not promptly meet military requirements for petroleum products brought action by the major oil companies last week which insured that needs for the remainder of the current year would be more than satisfied.

The adoption of a "get tough" policy by the military was disclosed at the July meeting of the National Petroleum Council, at which defense officials said offers of petroleum products were some 6,850,000 barrels under estimated requirements.

They gave the industry one week in which to make up the deficiency, declaring that if this was not done they would invoke the draft-law provisions permitting the seizure of supplies, with the negotiation of price to be undertaken thereafter. Within the period of grace, however, the industry had reduced the deficit to about 1,600,000 barrels and had given assurance that amount would be made available promptly.

Meanwhile, a domestic crude petroleum production of as high as 5,800,000 barrels daily by the middle of next year was predicted by B. A. Hardey, chairman of a council committee which has been studying our oil-production possibilities.

Over the past seven years, Mr. Hardey pointed out in a committee report, domestic production has increased at the rate of approximately six percent annually, and that trend is expected to continue if adequate supplies of steel are made available to the industry.

However, he said, while new productivity has more than offset the declining production of the older oil fields, practically no headway has been made over increasing crude requirements.

Drilling records are reaching toward new highs in the number of wells completed, but the ratio of oil found to footage drilled is much below the prewar level, the report disclosed.

N.J. Standard's Rights To Farben Patents Upheld

A final decree was handed down in United States District Court for the Southern District of New York last Monday directing the government to return a major part of the patents and stock it seized from the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and three of its subsidiaries on May 24, 1944.

The decree gives the company title to exclusive rights to oil refining processes covered by 544 patents which it purchased in 1929 from I. G. Farbenindustrie. The patents had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian during the war.

The court divided 254 chemical patents also purchased in 1929 by Standard from Farben, between Jasco, a holding company in which Standard holds a half interest, and APC. The agency will get the 50 percent royalties due Farben.

The patents, all of which were made royalty free to industry by Standard for the duration of the last war, cover processes for manufacture of high octane gasoline, synthetic rubber, lubricants with special military uses, high explosives and other products.

Solvay Process Building $1,000,000 Research Lab

Construction has started on a new $1,000,000 research laboratory in Syracuse, N. Y., for the Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Of steel-frame and brick construction, the two-story building will provide 40,000 square feet of floor space. It will be equipped with the most modern laboratory facilities available to meet the division's extensive research program and is expected to be completed in approximately a year.

Solvay's Syracuse plant was the first built in the United States to produce soda ash and caustic soda, and is its largest alkali plant and most diversified, since it produces many other products. Research for the development of new products and processes, for the improvement of present products and operations, and for the development of new uses for products, is also conducted at Syracuse. The new laboratory will house the division's large research staff which has outgrown its present facilities.

Solvay also operates plants at Hopewell, Va., and South Point, O., where ammonia, sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate limestone fertilizer compounds and fertilizer solutions are manufactured.

Import

Many important basic raw materials, chemicals, and allied products are now available for shipment from various parts of the world to the U. S. A. If you are unable to obtain what you need in the U. S., send us complete particulars as we can undoubtedly be of assistance to you in securing what you require.

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Beta-2-methyl-5-isopropylphenoxy)-beta'-thiocyanodiethyl Ether

Pesticide—Toxicant (U.S. 2218020) in insecticides.

Calcium Iodobehenate

Pharmaceutical—In compounding and dispensing practice (reputed useful for administration of iodine orally; said to contain at least 23½ percent of iodine in organic combination in a slowly absorbing form).

Cyclohexyl Sulpho-N-diethylamide

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in adhesives compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 520162) for cellulose esters and ethers.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Brit. 520162) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Decylphenylmercuric Sulphate

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2216842) as germicide.

N-N'-Dicholoroazodicarbonamidin

Pesticide—Toxicant (U.S. 2186691) in protective coatings for fruit.

Dicyanomethyl Carbonate

Pesticide—Claimed (U.S. 2166199) as fungicide, insecticide.

Ethylenethiobromhydrin

Pesticide—Claimed (U.S. 2217358) as insecticide, fumigant.

OTS Merges 2 Units Into Single Division

The Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce has combined its inquiry division, and review division into a single agency called the analysis division. The new division is responsible for handling requests for technical information falling within the scope of the functions of the office, and provides the technical staff for the National Inventors Council.

It is also responsible for the collection of technical and scientific information from enemy countries, reciprocating foreign governments, and domestic sources; for evaluating, or obtaining evaluations of such materials, and for compiling such of this information as is of value to American business and industry into usuable form.

Surface Chemistry Meeting Program Set for Sept. 25

Dr. Allan T. Gwathmey of the University of Virginia will be the keynote speaker at the symposium on surface chemistry, sponsored jointly by the Cleveland sections of the American Chemical Society, the Electrochemical Society and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, to be held at the Carter hotel, Cleveland, on September 25. His subject will be "Crystal Structure and Surface Behavior."

Dr. James H. Boyd, consultant in the fields of hydrocarbons and marketing, New York, will speak on "Developments and Trends in Industrial Catalysis," and will outline how the most significant recent developments in industrial catalysis have stemmed from hydrocarbon processing operations which are so large in scale and so extensive in scope as to afford large expenditures of time and money for process development and improvement.

"Surface Reactions of Magnesium as an

—*Continued on page 58*

Lawton Named Head of VA General Medical Research

Dr. Alfred H. Lawton, dean of the school of medicine at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, has been appointed chief of general medical research in the Veterans Administration's department of medicine and surgery. He assumed his new duties August 1 at the agency's central office in Washington.

In his new position Dr. Lawton is supervising studies of epilepsy, psychoneuroses, hepatitis, peripheral nerve injuries and many other such diseases and wounds suffered by veterans. He succeeded Dr. L. G. Welt, who resigned to return to the department of internal medicine at Yale University Medical School, New Haven, Conn., after nearly two years with VA.

Standards Ass'n Incorporated

The American Standards Association became the American Standards Association, Inc., on August 2 through incorporation under the laws of New York State. Bills seeking Federal incorporation are now before Congress.

Diamond Alkali Appoints Clark N.Y. Office Head

Appointment of Henry B. Clark as manager of the New York office of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, was announced last week by Fred W. Fraley, vice-president in charge of sales. He succeeds Charles V. Douglas whose resigna-

Henry B. Clark

tion becomes effective on August 15. Charles L. Flaccus, jr., has been named assistant branch manager at New York.

Mr. Clark has been associated with Diamond Alakali since 1934 and represented the company in a sales capacity in the New Jersey territory until 1946, when he was selected to head up the Boston sales office. Mr. Flaccus, a Diamond salesman since 1933, has worked out of the New York office for the past nine years.

Texas A&M Schedules Instrumentation Course

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas will offer its third short course on "Instrumentation for the Process Industries," on October 26, 27 and 28. The course will be conducted as a seminar with lectures and discussions on the subject of automatic control.

Cooperating with Texas A. & M. in the presentation of this course will be many industrial concerns manufacturing oil, gas, and chemical products. Manufacturers of instruments and automatic controls also are taking part by arranging to show educational exhibits, and provide lecturers for many of the sessions. Further information may be obtained by writing Prof. P. G. Murdoch, chemical engineering department, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

Safety Congress and Exhibit Planned for Chicago in Oct.

The thirty-sixth National Safety Congress and Exposition, sponsored by the National Safety Council, will be held in Chicago on October 18 through 22. Hotels to be used are the Stevens, industrial safety exposition and industrial sessions; Sherman, public safety exposition and traffic, farm, home and women's safety sessions; Morrison, industrial and school and college sessions, and Congress and LaSalle, industrial sessions.

Oil Compact Meeting Program Takes Shape

Panel discussion of state responsibility and action toward assuring an adequate petroleum supply, participated in by governors of the leading oil and gas producing states, will be a feature of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission meeting in the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on August 30 to September 1. Indications are that as many as ten governors will take part in the panel.

Senator George W. Malone of Nevada, consulting engineer, will analyze the oil production possibilities of the nation. Speaking on the subject, "Are We Running Out of Oil?", the Nevada senator will discuss the nation's proved and potential petroleum reserves.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, will discuss interstate cooperation in his address welcoming the compacters to New York.

Governor Frank Carlson of Kansas will speak on cooperative action in interstate oil and gas fields, showing how the states have worked together in establishing producing procedures in fields lying within two or more states, such as the Hugoton field in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, the Rodessa field in Texas and Louisiana, and

—*Continued on page 83*

Packaging Institute Plans Seminar for Drug Industry

An all day seminar for the drug and pharmaceutical industries on export packaging and machine operations will be a feature of the tenth annual forum of the Packaging Institute to be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on October 14 and 15, according to A. F. Stevenson, of the Borden Company, New York, chairman of the program committee.

Topics to be covered at the seminar, which will take place on the second day of the convention, include problems of closure for hydroscopic items; excessive breakage; plastic vials; leakage; loss of volatile ingredients; single versus double wall packers; single versus double wall nests; tight versus loose fit; wooden cases; practical limits of flexibility for semi-automatic and fully automatic equipment; miniature packages for samples; filling equipment and the time loss in changing from one product to another; how to clean fillers quickly, and capping and labelling equipment and the time required for changeovers.

The theme of the general convention will be "Wasted Packaging Dollars and How to Avoid Them." Many of the causes of waste—improper organization, inadequate liaison, lack of field tests, control-responsibility, machine-care, preventive maintenance, and so forth will be discussed thoroughly.

In addition to the main theme there will be discussions on "What is a Packaging Engineer and Where Does He Fit Into the Organization;" statistical control of net weight, and how packaging affects distribution costs. A speaker from Washington will report on packaging problems arising from the accelerated national defense program.

Packaging Short Course Scheduled for Oct. 4-7

An industrial packaging and materials handling short course, jointly conducted by the extension division of the University of Illinois and the Industrial Packaging Engineers Association, will be held at the Sherman hotel, Chicago, on October 4 to 7.

The course's eleven sessions and more than forty talks and panel discussions will contain reports on present practices, and recommendations for improvement, in such fields as chemicals, food products, paper products, metals, packaging equipment and supplies, warehousing and material handling equipment.

Session topics range from "Technique of General Freight and Cargo Handling" to "Closure Methods and Marking." Specific subjects for talks and panels range from the "Use and Application of Conveyors" through "Plastic Containers" and "Marking of Shipments to Export Loading at Port." An entire session will be devoted to "Carloading, Bracing and Blocking."

The final session, on "Loss and Damage Prevention," will sum up and point up the entire course. This session will be chairmanned by Editor R. J. Bayer of "Traffic World," with W. P. Whalen of Motors Cargo, Inc., and E. H. Henken, general agent of M-K-T Lines of Cincinnati as co-chairman.

Association Meeting Dates

Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, eastern session, Washington, August 30-September 3; midwest session, St. Louis, Mo., September 6-10; western session, Portland, Ore., September 13-17.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 4-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.

American Mining Congress, San Francisco, September 20-25.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Society of Agronomy, Fort Collins, Colo., August 24-27.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Drug Chemical and Allied Trades Section of New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.

International Pharmaceutical Federation, Brighton, England, August 29-30.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 1.

National Safety Council, safety congress and exposition, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-20.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

What makes Baker's THIOCYANATES so popular?

HERE ARE ten reasons why Baker's Thiocyanates have proved so popular with pharmaceutical, textile dyeing, photographic, chemical process, and adhesive industries;

1. Each Baker Thiocyanate is an all-synthetic product.
2. Baker controls the basic raw material—both the quality and availability.
3. Baker's Thiocyanates are always white, with no discoloration due to raw material variation.
4. They contain no foreign sulfides.
5. Iron is kept to an extremely low level.
6. Baker's Thiocyanates contain no tarry residues because they are a synthetic product, not a recovery product.
7. Alkalies and alkaline earths are negligible.
8. Non-volatile matter is very low.
9. Heavy metals are extremely low.
10. Baker's Thiocyanates are produced in the form of regular needle crystals for ready solubility.

Baker makes a complete line of Thiocyanates: Ammonium Thiocyanate is available in C. P. crystal, C. P. Special ACS, Purified Crystal and Technical Crystal. Calcium Thiocyanate is offered in two concentrations—Purified Liquid about 78% and about 45%. Potassium and Sodium Thiocyanates come in C. P. Crystal, N. F. Crystal and Technical Crystal.

Please write for test samples and prices.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant:* Phillipsburg, N. J. *Branch Offices:* New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

Baker's Chemicals

C. P ANALYZED · FINE · INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

August 9, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11½- .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .12 - .16
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .26
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots .....lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E.
.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., works.....lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., works.....lb. .63 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. .69 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works
.....lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.....lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —

Acetic, com'l gr redist., 28%, bbls...
100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.10.80 -11.05

glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works
100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.07 -11.00
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.62

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64

standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - .59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted.
lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots ..
kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betanaphthol, bbls., works....lb. 1.25 - 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.144.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..
.....ton.149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.124.80 -125.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.129.70 -130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.144.70 -145.00
less car lots, same basis.ton.149.70 -150.00
gran., bulk .....ton.95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.119.70 -120.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.124.80 -125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.139.70 -140.00
less ton lots, same basis.ton.144.70 -145.00

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. .....lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works .....lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. .....lb.12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. .....lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Capric, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .35½- .36¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Acid, chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l..lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .27 - —
kgs. .....lb. .28 - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28½- —
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25½- —
kgs. .....lb. .26 - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls.....lb. .61 - .65

Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .28½- .29¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .19¼- .20¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.....lb. .18¼- .19¼

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), an I special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.
gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles.gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis.....gal. .925 - —

190° C to 220° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis.....gal. .85 - —

210° C to 240° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis.....gal. .665 - —

255° C to 271° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works.lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .83 - .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

F, bbls., works.....lb. 1.73 - 1.78

Folic, bots. .....gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .30 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.63 - 1.65

technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.46 - 1.48

Gamma, bbls. .....lb. 1.13 - 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .28 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works.....lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E.....lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —
80%, steel drms., works.....lb. .09 - —
48%, steel drms., works.....lb. — - —
52%, steel drms., works.....lb. — - —
60%, steel drms., works.....lb. — - —
70%, steel drms., works.....lb. .15¾- .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. 08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila...lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis.
lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - 77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis.....lb. 2.64 - 2.66

L, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - .93

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more.
lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .29 - .29½

plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more.
lb. .19¾- —
10 or less.....lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .3495 - .3543

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs.11.85 - —

NF, 85%, cbys.....lb. .69 - .72

Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms.....lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms.....lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms.....lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms.....lb. .3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., dms.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls.....lb. .21½- .23½

Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —

Acid, muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.19.00 - —
22°, cbys, c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.24.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra.
lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6,-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurents).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .80 - .84

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works...kilo. 8.00 - 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works...
100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra.
lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red)

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .14½
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .21¼- .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. .....lb. .80 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., wks.
lb. .92 - .93

Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .20¾ Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys, works.....lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..
100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .13
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.
100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....
100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —

Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, tech., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31

USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36

Propionic, nat., dms., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms.....lb. 3.45 - 3.60

Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —

Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sulf'd).

S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.75 - 2.79

Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —

USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —

Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .70 - .72

Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- .21¾

Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29½
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .30¾- .31¾

Succinic, bbls.....rb. .87 - .90

Sulphonilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.
100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.12.25 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works.....ton.15.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.16.00 - —
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.18.00 - —

Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .19¾- .20¾

Acacia—Alcohol, Ethylhexyl

Acid, tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. .....lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.30 - 1.50

Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .41½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .42 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - .45
kgs. .....lb. .42½- —
imported, kgs. .....lb. .34 - .35

Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —

Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Toluenesulphonic, dms., works....lb. .20 - —

Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.65 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Root, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80

Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.72.25 -72.50
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.85.00 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works .....lb. .29½- —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

Agar .....lb. 3.25 - 4.10

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80

Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls...lb. 2.66 - 2.80
powd., bbls. .....lb. 2.71 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —

Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss....lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .68 - .88

Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .32 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .17½- —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12½- .14
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- .12

tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —

Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works. .....lb. .24½- —

Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.30 - 2.55

Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.80 - 3.35

Denatured, CD 12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.gal. .95½- 1.00¼
tanks, dlvd. E of Miss. R...gal. .84½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss. R..gal. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .96 - 1.01
tanks, same basis.....gal. .85 - —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .96 - 1.01
tanks, same basis.....gal. .85 - —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .94 - .99
tanks, same basis.....gal. .83 - —

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .97 - 1.02
tanks, same basis.....gal. .86 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .92½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .96½- 1.01½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .85½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal.18.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.18.06 -18.11
tanks, same basis.....gal.17.95 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. gal.18.99 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.19.03 -19.08
tanks, same basis.....gal.18.92 - —

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28½- —

Alcohol, Furfuryl—Amyl Stearate

Alcohol, furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .50 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
tanks, works..lb .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb 13 - —
tanks, works..lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. 50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal. 53½- —
tanks, dlvd..gal. 41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. 54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..gal 57½- —
tanks, dlvd..gal 45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots..lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns..lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 12½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works..lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Algin, bbls., fib, dms..lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..lb. .50 - .55

Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs..lb. 14½- 15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, es..lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs..lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .35 - .36
Alum, bbls., dms., kgs..ton 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works..lb 04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .65 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .58 - .58½
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls..lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works..gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls..kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls..lb. 12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 03½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- .05¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).

Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l. frt equald. ton 52.00 - 56.00
l.c.l., works..ton 72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd..lb 17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¾- .05½
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .03¾- .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .02¾- —
contract works..lb. .03¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract works..lb. .16¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract works..lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate)
USP IX obls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls..lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls..lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs..lb. .16 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs..lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .24½- —

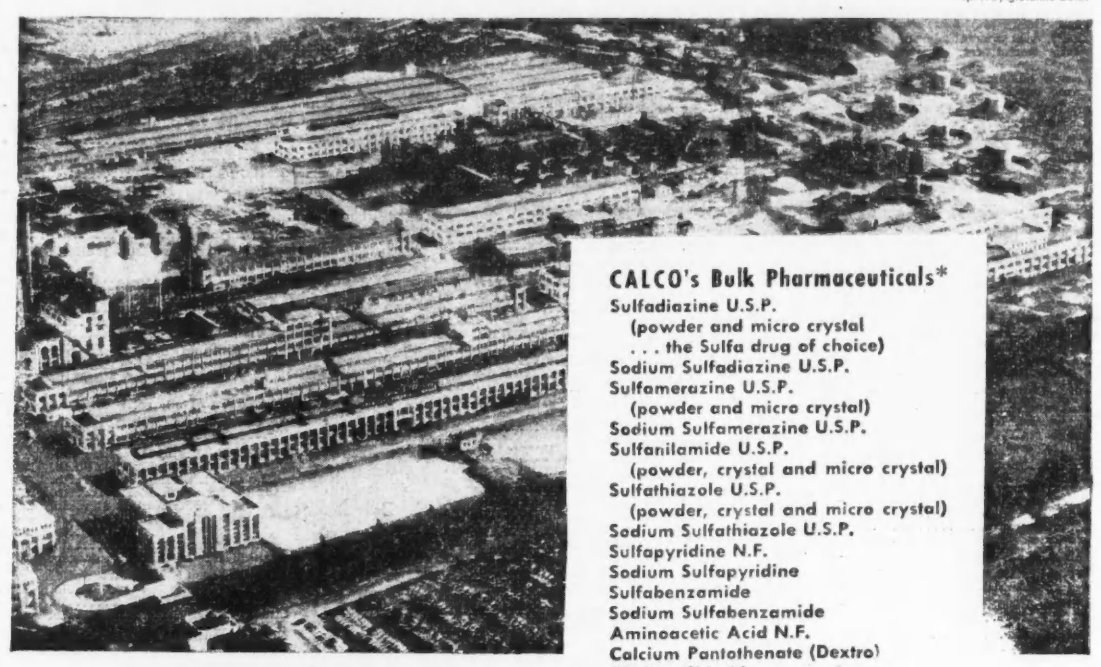
Aluminum oleate, dms., contract..lb. .43½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld..lb. .12½- .13
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 - .35
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .31 - .33
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .33 - .35
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .31 - .34
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .51 - .54
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .50 - .52
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd..lb. .56 - .58
uncalcined, dms., frt. alld..lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .15 - .16
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1c lb. higher.

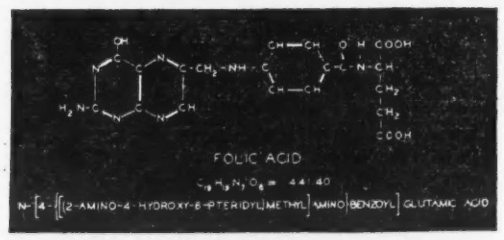
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .38 - .39½
standard, dms..lb. .28½- .29½
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .90 - .94
standard, dms..lb. .84½- .87½
rubber comp., dms..lb. .48½- .50
unpolished, standard, dms..lb. .44½- .46
varnish, standard, dms..lb. .40 - .42
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drum, 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drum, 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller size containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms..lb. .20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, cns., c.l..lb. .41 - .42
l.c.l..lb. .42 - .43
monobasic, cns., c.l..lb. .41 - .42
l.c.l..lb. .42 - .43
tribasic, cns., c.l..lb. .46 - .47
less than 1 ton..lb. .47 - .48
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Tribydrate, heavy (see Aluminum sulfate).
Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls..lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb. .50 - —
Antipyrine, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton 68.00 - 70.00
pure, cyls., extra..lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton 70.50 - 72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), 400's, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - 2.90
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton 70.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms..lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars..lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, cms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works..ton 320.00 - —
ton lots, works..ton 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works..ton 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .04 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works..lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .15½- .16
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls..lb. .36 - .37
cms..lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. 16½- .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
cms..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 2.24 - —
Iodide, NF, jars..lb 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works, lb. .40½- —
kgs., works..lb. .42½- —
95%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1..lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works..lb. .37 - —
dms., works..lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .54 - .57
purified, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.14
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works..ton 90.00 - 92.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton 42.50 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .36½- —
Carbolic, fine gran., bbls..lb. .23 - —
dms..lb. .23 - .30
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton 230.00 - —
ton lots, works..ton 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works..ton 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs..lb. .23 - —
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs, lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .12½- —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms..lb. .24 - —
paste, dms..lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works..lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing cwns..ton 10.00 - 15.00
Sulfide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.75 - 1.93
Mercaptan, dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns..lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works..lb. .42 - .50

NEW MEMBER OF B COMPLEX NOW AVAILABLE • FOLIC ACID

(pteroylglutamic acid)





FOLIC ACID, the most recent member of the Vitamin B Complex to be synthesized, is now available for general distribution. Folic Acid has a wide range of application in anemia therapy and has been demonstrated to produce dramatic results in a number of macrocytic anemias, including sprue, gestational macrocytic anemia, macrocytic anemia of gastrointestinal origin, and the macrocytic anemias associated with pellagra and similar deficiency states. Folic Acid is effective either by oral or parenteral administration and is especially recommended for those patients exhibiting sensitivity to liver extract. Because anemias are generally considered to be dietary deficiencies, it is natural to combine folic acid with other members of the B complex in vitamin preparations.

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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicoumarol
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicetinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
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CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

*Ask for Our New Price Schedule

Anethol—Blood, Dried

Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .95 - 1.05
imported, bls.....lb. .96 - .98
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, star.....lb. .15½- .16
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .18½- .19
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.35
Cans.....lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works...lb .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., chys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .35 - .35½
Needle cs.....lb. No stocks
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .33½- .34
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- .35
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —

Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.50
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity).18.00 - 18.50
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt...lb. .55 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 3D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines...ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton 68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton 51.00 - —
7D, bags., c.l. (20 tons), same basis...ton.16.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.41.60 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton 21.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.27.00 - —

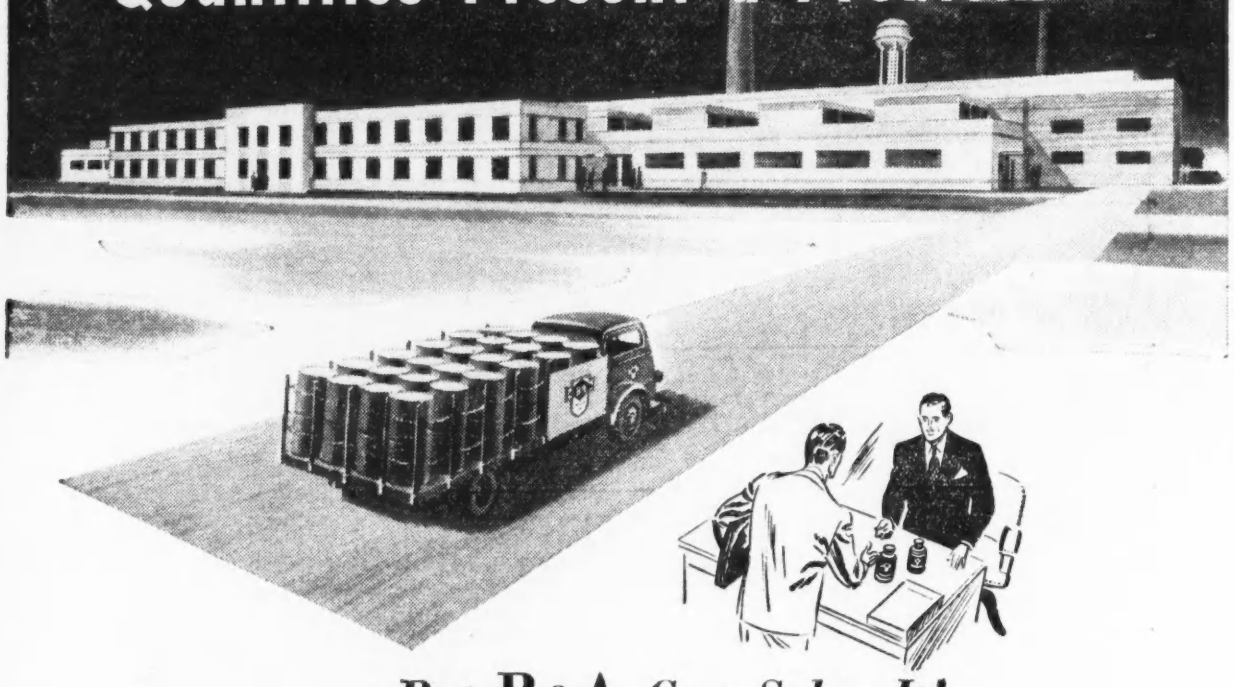
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l....ton.36.10 - —
l.c.l.....ton.41.10 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects - 270°-295° F. fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ton.29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines...ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works, lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .05¾- 12
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy...ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.10.55 -12.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip, bgs., 10 tons and up, works...ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works.....ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .17 - .18
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .16 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.100.00 - —

Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald..lb. 31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .14 - —
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .09 - .09½
Iodide, bots.....lb. .19 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, cmns., 1-ton up.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fix).
N. Y., bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$ bulk, mines...ton. 9.50 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis...ton.33.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.50 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines...ton.9.00 - —
95-97%, bgs., mines.....ton.23.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 - 9.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works...ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - .70
tech., chys., dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzhydrol, tech., 10% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works...lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32½- .42
dust, dry, 50% distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
wet, 50% distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
Benzhydrol base, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.; Lackawanna, N.Y., Sparrows Point, Md.; Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, Youngstown, O.....gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, chys.....lb. .26 - .28
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
Peroxide, pure, flo, cns., works...lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bas.....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., chys., c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .18 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .25
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Benzylresorcinol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, lib. dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .62 - .70
Betapicoline, 98%, ref. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Bith root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Bloom, crystal.....gram 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 1.60 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 2.08 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....kg. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, dms.....lb. 2.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.80 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, lib. dms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.45
Subiodide, lib. dms.....lb. 4.30 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.16
Subsalicylate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Subtribromphenate, lib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms...lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works...lb. 13½- —
ex, l.c.l., ship. point.....lb. 17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 14½- 22½
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .11½- .13
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .08 - —
bgs., cmns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .13½- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .05½- —
cmns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
cmns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
cmns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.....lb. .11½- .13
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works.....lb. .04½- .05
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works...ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 65%, bbls., c.l., works...ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago...unit-ton. 7.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - .20

Special Chemicals in Commercial Quantities Present a Problem···



But B&A Can Solve It!

When you must have special chemicals "made to order"—in tons or pounds—you will find Baker & Adamson unusually equal to the task. First, because B&A's extensive manufacturing facilities are extremely flexible and thus are adaptable to varied assignments. But, most of all, because the B&A organization has that priceless combination of practical production "know-how" and creative imagination that has gained B&A the reputation for setting the pace in reagent chemical purity for more than 65 years.

This unique and extensive experience has proved invaluable to Industry in solving countless special chemical problems down through the years. Why not put it to work for you, too?

Remember, no matter what you need, Baker & Adamson has the men, methods, and materials to handle special chemical requests swiftly ... surely ... and in strictest confidence. By anticipating your needs, we can work together to dovetail the delivery of your special chemicals to the flow of your other production materials. Let us discuss your problem now.

REAGENTS
B&A
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In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*

SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

* Complete stocks are carried here.

Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1 90 - —
Toner, bbls., lino flushed, same basis.. lb. 1 10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis..... lb. 15 - 19
Chinese, bbls., same basis..... lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuin, bbls., same basis lb 4 90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3 75 - 3 85
50% bbls., same basis..... lb. 3 00 - 3 40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussiate, and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, bbls. same basis lb 4 20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. 45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis.. lb. 60 - 79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3 75 - —
Tungstic ..... lb. 4 60 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..... lb. 51 - —
Prussian, blue, same basis..... lb. 45 - —
Prussian, soluble, bbls., same basis..... lb. 45 - —
Soda, CP, bronze bbls same basis. 80 -
Ultramarine, calcium type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis.. lb. 25 - 29
Jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb 14 - 15
regular types, dry or pulp bbls., same basis.. lb. 19 - 29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.... lb. 3 75 - —
Tungstic, bbls..... lb. 3 75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis... lb. 2 05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb 1 24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis..... lb. 2 60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport, Plic., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Bluing, root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bohe leaves, bls. ..... lb. .68 - .69
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago..... ton 75 00 - —
Dark, bulk, same basis..... ton 50 00 -52 00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton 65 00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton 60 00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works. ton 65 00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton 65 00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton 60 00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton 60 00 - —
Phosphate, deflucrinated (see D)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Borax, tech., 99/100% cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split.. ton 74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.. ton 94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis.. ton 99.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split.. ton 94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.. ton 114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis.. ton 119.20 -119.70
fine grain, bulk, works..... ton 44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split. ton 48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.. ton 68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis.. ton 73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split.. ton 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.. ton 88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis.. ton 93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split. ton 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.. ton 73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis.. ton 78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split.. ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.. ton 93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis.. ton 98.20 -98.50

Borax packed in bgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, or nearest whse. point.. lb. .15 - 21
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - 23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, c.., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.. lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..... lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cans ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots..... lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works.. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works.. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing, lds, cans, dms., works, lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works.. lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - 12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works..... lb. .63 - .63¼
Sup, crystals, works..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04½ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works.. lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works..... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwasse, Va., N. Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works..... lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .40 - .60
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonic root, bls..... lb. .35 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls..... lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls..... lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Bunock root, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3.... gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, l.l., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .30 - —
tankwagons, same basis.... lb. .30½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .30 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb 19 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 20 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17½ - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss. lb. 14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works.. lb. .90 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 46½ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. 44 - —
Laurate, dms. works..... lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works.. lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. 63 67
P-4 cns., works..... lb. 65 - —
Miristate, dms., works..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works... lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. ..... lb. 2 00 - 2 25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 50 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars..... lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. ..... lb. 4 80 - 4 90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.. lb. 1.60 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd..... lb. 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red)
Sulphide (see Yellow)
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more.... lb 3.40 - —
Hydrobromide bots. ..... lb 6.50 - —
Calcium beans, bgs futures..... lb. .65 .66
Calumba root, dom., bgs..... lb. .30 - .35
imported, bleached, bls..... lb .70 - .88
peeled, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. works. gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u. works gram 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u. works, unit. 12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, deniers dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .60½ - 10½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 10½ - 12¼
Bromide, NF, jars..... lb. 75 - 85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works..... ton 107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, l.bls., jars. lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.., works, frt. equald.. ton 22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... ton 32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton 0.00 - —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis.. ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis.. ton 30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald..... lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls..... lb. .65 - .72
cns. ..... lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .67
cns. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.. dm. 24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis.. cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, dms. ..... lb. .68 - —
Iodide, jars ..... lb 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls. ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works..... lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd.. lb. 23½ - —
8% Cd, dms., dlvd..... lb. 28¾ - —
Pantothenate, dex., jars..... gram. 07½ - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works.. ton. 75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. 07 - .07¾
less than 10, works..... lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls..... lb 13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 06¾ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate precip., 6.8% Ca, dms.. lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —

ORTHOTOLUIDINE

CONGO RED 4B

CAUSTIC SODA Solid

GLUCOSE 45° Baumé

FORMIC ACID 90%

TRICHLORETHYLENE

ANILIN OIL

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

RHODAMINE B 500%

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

DIMETHYLANILIN

RESORCIN USP Recrystallized

DINITROANILIN

METHANOL—Pure, Synthetic

METATOLUENEDIAMINE

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Calcium Stearate—Cloves

Calcium stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l. works..ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins works..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms..lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works..lb 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls..lb. .80 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms..lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms..lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs..lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural..lb No stocks.
Camphor, tech., bbls, 2,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)..lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots..lb. .45 - .53
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots..lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb lots..lb. .67 - —
smaller lots..lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb lots..lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots..lb .84 - —
smaller lots..lb .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bxs..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Russian, bgs..lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bxs..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns..lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls..gal 1.25
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs..lb. .17 Nom
Dutch, bgs..lb. .18 - .18½
Carbarsone, 97%, dms., ton lots, works..lb 1.55 Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
tanks, works..lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- 15½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16½
tanks, same basis..lb. .13 - .14
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to consolidated points..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls..lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works..lb. .08½- .11
tech., dms., East zone, c.l., frt alld. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
West zone, c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
USP, chgs..lb. .17 - .19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., futures..lo. 2.10 - 2.12
medium, cs..lo. 1.84 - 1.86
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs..lb. 1.60 Nom.
Indian, cs..lb. 1.60 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs..lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots..lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta... 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls... 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk gram quantities..gm. 3.00 - —
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram..gm. .67½- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram, lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn..cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram..lb.37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units per gram..lb. .85 - —
Carvol, bots..lb. 9.50 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..lb. .38 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. 09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .31 - .33
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .27¾- .28¼
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots..lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1..lb. .45 Nom.
broken, bls..lb. .34 Nom.
shortsticks, bls..lb. .26 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs..lb. .10 - .10½
broken, bls..lb. .07 - .07½
Kwangsi, broken, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls..lb. .30 - .31
medium, bls..lb. .38 - .39
thin, bls..lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls..lb. .15 - .15½
Buds, China, bgs..lb. .35 - .35½
Cassia fistula, bskts..lb. .24 - .25
Castor beans, bgs., June-Aug. ship't, Brazilian ports..long ton.135.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns..lb.12.00 -45.00
synthetic, cns..lb.22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works..lb 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works..lb 2.25 - —
Catnep, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .26 - .30½
Indian, bgs..lb. .23 - .25½
futures, bgs..lb. .24 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .49 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .56
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works..lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works, lb. .51 - .57
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100 lb lots, works..lb 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 02¾- 03½
l.c.l. ex whse..lb .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l. works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs. c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs..lb. .46 - .56
Roman, bls..lb 1.50 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works..ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.39.50 -45.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works, ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works..ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.25.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls..lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0165- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0205- —
tanks..lb. .0200- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1165- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1170- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works..ton.13.50 -17.00
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works..ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton.16.00 -25.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works..lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, bots..lb. .19 - .25
Chlorane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo..lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works..lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points..lb. .09 - .17½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
1 car, same basis..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms..lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms..lb. .30 - .33
Chloro-2-Toluidine, bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
100-lbs., same basis..lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse..lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms., 100-lb lots, lb.12.00 -14.38
bars, dms., smaller lots..lb 14.75 -15.75
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works..lb 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works, lb. No stocks
solut., 7.5%, bbls., cs..lb. 09¾- —
8%, bbls., cs..lb. No stocks
Cake, bulk, c.l. works..ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works..lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls..lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots..lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, Ussr, red, quill, 40 in., cs..lb 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs..lb. .55 - .60
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works..lb 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls..lb. .25 - .26
Citral, bots., cns..lb. 5.75 - 5.80
Citronellal, bots., dms..lb. 2.75 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms..lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs..lb. .58 - .60
imported, bgs..lb. No stocks
Cloves, Madagascar, bls..lb. 10½- .11
fingers, bls..lb. .11 - .11½
Zanzibar, bls..lb. .18 - .18½

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NOPCD — EVOLVED THRU RESEARCH

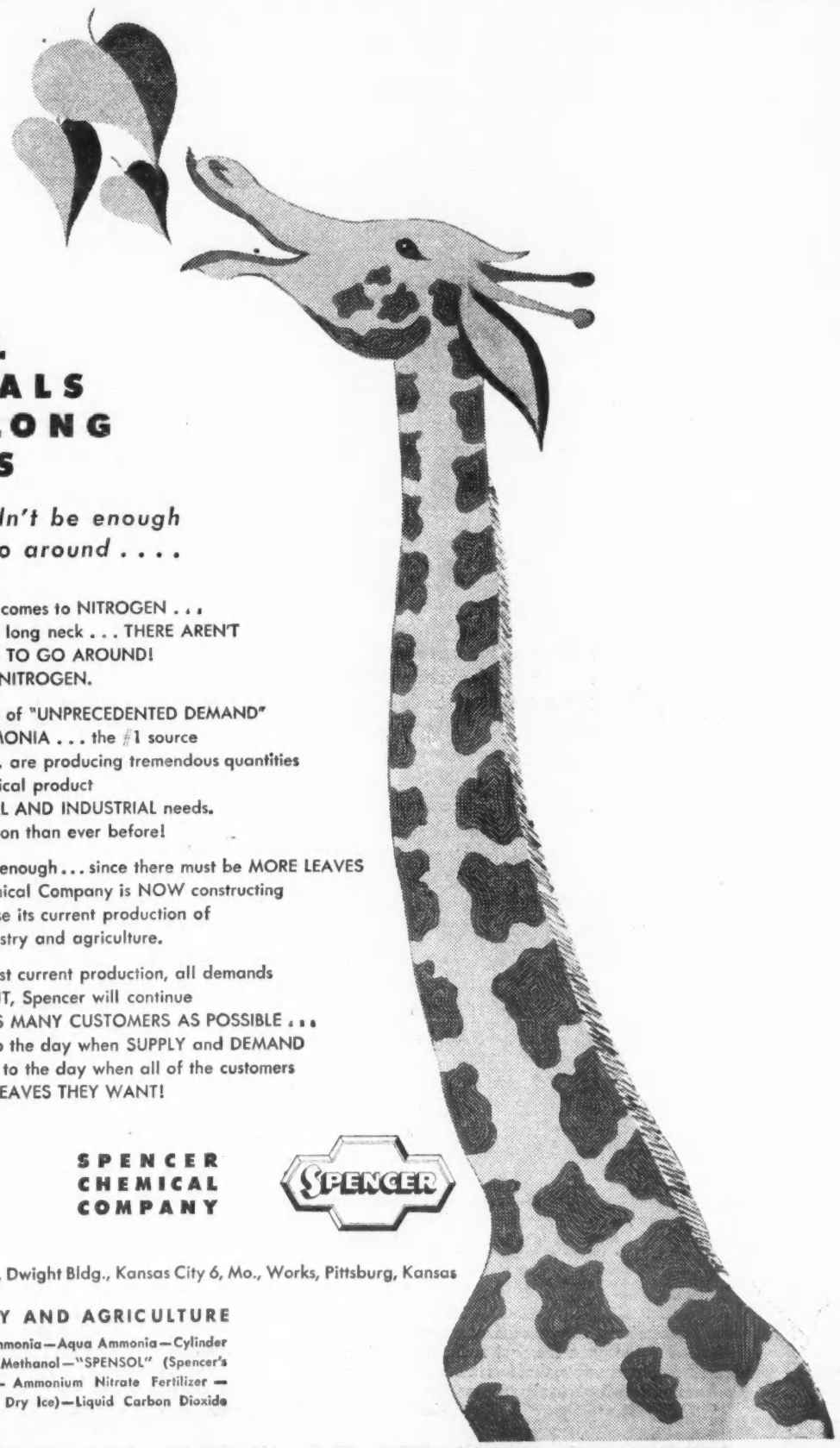
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms., c.l., works...dm. 10.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .14 • —
tanks, works.....bbl. 11.10 • —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl. 11.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .15 • —
tanks, works.....
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd...lb. .83½ • —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works...lb. 1.58 • —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 • —
Chloride bgs., works.....lb. .87½ • —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 • —
Hydrate bbls.....lb. 2.64 • —
feed grade 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.64 • —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms...lb. .56 • —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .56 • —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .61½ • —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dlvd..lb. .37 • —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., bbls.....lb. .75½ • —
Oxide black, kgs.....lb 1.27½ • 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 31% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.56½ • —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38½ • —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 • —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb 1.00 • —
Cobalt yellow, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Flats, Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs., lb. .75 • —
Cocaine hydrochloride, ens., 100-oz. lots. oz. 9.75 • —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 • .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 • .70
Cochina bark, bgs.....lb. .19 • .20
Cocoa butter, bags.....lb. 1.02 • —
Cocoine, ens., 100 ozs.....oz. 3.25 • —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.85 • —
Phosphate, ens., 100 ozs.....oz. 10.25 • —
Sulphate, ens., 100 ozs.....oz 10.75 • —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .20 • .21
Blue, bls.....lb. .19 • .20
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures.....lb. 3.50 • 4.00
Colchicine, bots., ens.....oz. No stocks
Colocynth, USP, dms.....lb. 24 • .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. 25½ • .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 • .52
Columbo root, bls.....lb. .18 • .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .40 • .45
Condurango bark, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 • .21
Conessi bark, ens., dms.....lb. .65 • .66
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works.....lb. .28 • —
smaller containers works.....lb. .29 • .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 • .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 • —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18½ • —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 • —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd E. Miss.....lb. .20½ • .20½
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½ • .23½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd...lb. .22½ • —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .27 • .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 • —
acid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45½ • —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .41½ • —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 • .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 • .32½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. ald.lb. .21 • .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms...lb. .21½ • —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .30½ • —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 • 8.00
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 12.55 • 12.80
l.c.l. dlvd.....100 lbs. 13.55 • —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½ • 22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 • 23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 • 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.60 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 14.00 • —
Ores, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton. 235.00 • —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton. 241.00 • —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures. lb. .05½ • .06
Indian, bgs.....lb. .06 • .06½
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .06½ • .07¼
Corn sugar, tenners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.50 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 6.01 • —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.95 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.10 • —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .18 • .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 • —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 • —
Cottonseed bark, bls.....lb. .39 • .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton. 1.75 • —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E...ton. 67.00 • 68.00
Coumarin, ens., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 • 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 • .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 6,000 lbs. cre shipt.lb. .35½ • —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 • .36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.15 • 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .19½ • —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 • —
solution, 85%, tanks, works..gal. .29 • —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. .85 • —
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 • .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys....lb. 2.05 • 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 • .19¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ • .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ • .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½ • .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼ • .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ • .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½ • .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 • —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 12.75 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 13.75 • 14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .33 • .35
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .45 • .50
powd., cs.....lb. .55 • .60
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .60 • .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs, futures.....lb. .40 • .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½ • .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .20 • .21
Syrian, bgs.....lb .22 Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock..lb. .09½ • —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk.. unit-ton. 2.35 • —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.45 • —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½ • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26½ • .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 • .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 • .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 • —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 • —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .45 • .50
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 • .50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34 • —
ton lots, works.....lb. .35 • .36
smaller lots.....lb. .42½ • —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works..ton. 41.65 • 52.50
Rock, paper bgs. works.....ton 34.25 • —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, less 2% fix., bbls.....lb. .16 • .18
over 2% fix., bbls.....lb. .15 • .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd.....lb. .40 • —
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 8.69 • —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.84 • —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 • —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.58 • —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 • —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.68 • —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 • —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 • —

Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs; cotton bgs., 17c higher.

Dextrin, potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .12½ • .13
imp., bgs.....lb. .1165 • .1185
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb 5.20 • 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams 4.50 • —
tech., bots., works.....lb 3.00 • —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Dianisylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 • —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.54 • —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 50.00 • 52.00
California.....ton. 38.00 • 40.00
l.c.l. ex whse.....ton. 80.00 • —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. 62.00 • —
California.....ton. 50.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 90.00 • —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 • —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast.....lb. .06 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 • .38½
l.c.l.....lb. .37½ • .39
tanks.....lb. .35½ • .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .68½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .67 • —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld...lb. .92 • 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .52½ • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½ • —
tanks, works.....lo. .50 • —
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .79 • .81
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 • .82
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 • .96
l.c.l., works.....lb. .95 • .97
Dichloroaniln, dms., works.....lb. .75 • .78
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½ • —
ton lots, works.....lb. .45 • —
tins, small lots, works.....lb. .48 • .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald....lb. .23 • .24
Dicoumarol, bots., works.....lb. 18.00 • 20.00
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works....lb. .33 • —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½ • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 • —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 • —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½ • —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .46½ • —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35½ • —
l.c.l.....lb. .36½ • —
tanks.....lb. .34 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .33½ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .32 • —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 • —



IF ALL ANIMALS HAD LONG NECKS

there wouldn't be enough leaves to go around . . . .

AND . . . when it comes to NITROGEN . . . everybody's got a long neck . . . THERE AREN'T ENOUGH LEAVES TO GO AROUND! Everybody wants NITROGEN.

During this period of "UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND" producers of AMMONIA . . . the #1 source of NITROGEN . . . are producing tremendous quantities of this basic chemical product for AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL needs. Twice-the-production than ever before!

Since . . . this isn't enough . . . since there must be MORE LEAVES . . . Spencer Chemical Company is NOW constructing facilities to increase its current production of chemicals for industry and agriculture.

Naturally, like most current production, all demands cannot be met. BUT, Spencer will continue to try to satisfy AS MANY CUSTOMERS AS POSSIBLE . . . looking forward to the day when SUPPLY and DEMAND are stabilized . . . to the day when all of the customers can get ALL THE LEAVES THEY WANT!

SPENCER CHEMICAL COMPANY

SPENCER

Executive and Sales Offices, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo., Works, Pittsburg, Kansas

FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Commercial Grade Ammonia—Aqua Ammonia—Cylinder Ammonia—Synthetic Methanol—"SPENSOL" (Spencer's Nitrogen Solutions) — Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer — "FREZALL" (Spencer's Dry Ice)—Liquid Carbon Dioxide

Diethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.65	• —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.75	• —
Diethylaniline, dms.	lb.	.48	• —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16½	• —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	• —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	• —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	• —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	• —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	• —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	• —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	• —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	• —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	• —
tanks	lb.	.20½	• —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.50	• —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.	kilo.	300.00	-330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.	gram.	18.00	-19.00
powd., bots.	gram.	1.25	• 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.90	• 1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.33	• —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	• —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40	• —
Dihyuroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms.	lb.	.95	• 1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	• 1.40

Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	• —
tanks	lb.	.16	• —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	• —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	• —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.26	• —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33½	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.31½	• —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	• —
ret. 10-gal. cms., works	lb.	.16½	• —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	.48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38	• —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	• —
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	• —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	• 23¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	• .26¾
Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.50	• —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.16	• .21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	• .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	• .26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.07	• .08½
refd., dms.	lb.	.17¾	• .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works	lb.	.15	• —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.433	• —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.443	• —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.418	• —

Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.48	• —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.50	• —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	• —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	• —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	• —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.55	• .58
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	• .55
N. Y. whse.	gal.	.59	• —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC.	gal.	.59	• —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	• .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	• .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48	• .61
dms.	lb.	.45	• .56
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	• —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	• —
smaller lots	lb.	.40	• —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	• —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	• —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	-66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.25	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.24	• —
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	• —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	• —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.20	• .22
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.30	• .32
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12	• .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.45	• .47
mass, cs.	lb.	1.50	• 1.55
reeds, cs.		No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.75	-16.50
No. 2, cns.	lb.	15.75	-16.50
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.75	-16.50
No. 2, cns.	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 3, cns.	lb.	32.65	-33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.40	• 3.50
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.30	• 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.00	• 7.25
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.70	• 3.80
No. 3, cns.	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 4, cns.	lb.	6.65	• 6.95
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.30	• 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	9.70	-10.25
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.10	• 3.15
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.10	• 3.15
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.70	• 3.80
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.70	• 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.10	• —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	• —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	11.90	• —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	11.90	• —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	11.90	• —
No. 7, cns.	lb.	13.70	• —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.10	• —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	18.55	• —
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.25	• —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	19.15	• —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.15	• —
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.45	• —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.75	• —
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.05	• —
No. 12, cns.	lb.	2.75	• —
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.10	• —
No. 18, cns.	lb.	22.50	• —
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.55	• —
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.10	• —
No. 28, cns.	lb.	22.50	• —
No. 33, cns.	lb.	16.15	• —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.55	• —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	11.90	• —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.10	• —
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.10	• —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.50	• —
No. 11, cns.	lb.	12.50	• —
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.75	• —
No. 23, cns.	lb.	14.65	• —
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	• —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	14.90	• —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.50	• —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	26.40	• —
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	14.90	• —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.10	• —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Chrysoidine G	lb.	.46	• .48
27 Orange G	lb.	.58	• .61
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50	• .53
35 Alizarine yellow 2G3	lb.	.69	• —
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.83	• —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.83	• .89
70 Ponceau R	lb.	.58	• —
151 Orange II	lb.	.56	• —
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	• —
176 Red lake A	lb.	.68	• .73
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.79	• —
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.69	• .73
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.73	• —
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.46	• —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.54	• —
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.72	• .73
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.65	• —
231 Resorcin brown	lb.	.70	• 1.09
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.58	• .61
278 Benzo fast red 8BL	lb.	2.73	• 3.33
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	.84	• .99
296 Diamond black F	lb.	1.03	• 1.07
304 Neiol 2B	lb.	1.51	• —
320 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.33	• 2.23
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.59	• .61
345 Chrysophenine	lb.	1.15	• —
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.33	• —
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.41	• .46
402 Benzo blue 2B conc.	lb.	.85	• 1.21
419 Diamine first red F	lb.	.88	• 1.07
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.69	• .84
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	.88	• —
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.82	• —
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.45	• —
581 Direct deep black EW extra	lb.	.67	• —
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.80	• —
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	• —
624 Sun yellow	lb.	.69	• —
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	• —
646 Fuchsine	lb.	1.20	• —
655 Auramine	lb.	1.52	• —
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.73	• —
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.50	• —
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.03	• —
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.43	• —
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	• —
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	• —
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.41	• —
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.03	• —
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	• —
737 Wool green S	lb.	1.98	• —
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	2.85	• —
844 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.33	• —
845 Safranine	lb.	2.17	• —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	• —
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	• —
928 Hydron blue R	lb.	.67	• —
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.26½	• —
1027 Alizarin YI	lb.	.64	• —
1031 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.59	• —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	2.40	• —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.42	• —
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.13	• —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.81	• —
double paste	lb.	3.62	• —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	• —
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	• —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	• —
double paste	lb.	2.13	• —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	• —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.68	• —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	• —
double paste	lb.	3.29	• —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	• —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	• —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.30	• —
1-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.08	• —
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.80	• —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	• —
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.80	• —
p-234 Celliton scarlet R	lb.	1.37	• —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	• —

Dyes, coaltar, for staining, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.67	• —
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.72	• —
Brown, R, conc.	lb.	1.14	• —
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.73	• —
Red, 4 R, conc.	lb.	1.13	• —
Yellow, C	lb.	.96	• —
FN, conc.	lb.	1.09	• —

of a definite thickness. The shop will cut and chisel and width of a steel plate but the thickness is ed. The rolling mill's standard for thickness must the basic design. Standard plates or sheets of vari- and widt the wh so step 2 i rom stock This is a b used throu long heavy ded for up ins a secon aced horiz th knives. ulation o s assure us at promise e world's f ggest more years hence more preva stantial pro od and Agri s that the or internatio R. Tolley, o specific proj the recent Chicago, Dr. of Industria ey include improve co processing f ation, to in sheries deve ins in Afric ing the biol on with vita ly, conservat some of ou eturned dail bstantial de den of hum hing practi ayter in the presented Fe ty, in Ohio, to feed 70,00 the same ar 175,000 pe e county Another ill the expandi Institute o duct, Multi be bought r efficiency substantial t in the lon nted that D itional boundaries of the agricultural approach. He indication of the great chemical inefficiency of the l method; for example, that less than one third the s chemically available to plants in modern fertilizers

cylinders of small diameter by a motor-driven or a "press brake." The sheet is placed upon two sto over a premachined form, and a vertically moving b steel pushes the sheet downward, bending it in many els are form dished he correct size which forms pressing the trimmed, w the weld t are costly a large numb ndard, but s final bou a practic rl C. Lindeg the Anheus e progress i ood. Var d other pla ional exper rather tha toward gr ly evident produced in inder being tion had g ebittered fo 2,500,000 po plant produ 1944 using lture medi g of its ou help overc s a brief esearch La e production He obtained s in protei nising for edium. T s operation the myceli ocesses sus ricultural p vhen simple and ineffi e implicati When coal re processe emancipat il or import of agricult age. But for use to on, will tre to control h destiny. Here is another great goal. Those in th profession can direct their careers toward its achi the knowledge that it is worthy of their most d forts, and that success will earn them a place in his

GOOD NEWS FOR USERS OF FATTY ACIDS

★ ★ ★

The Chemical Division of General Mills, Inc. proudly announces the opening of a modern fatty acid processing plant at Kankakee, Illinois in August, 1948. Friends in the technical trade are cordially invited to visit this new plant.

General Mills is licensed under the Armour patents and will produce both fractionated and mixed acids for specific technical requirements. Write today for additional information on the new General Mills' Aliphats (fatty acids) and Modiphats (modified fatty acids).

General Mills, Inc.

CHEMICAL DIVISION

400 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis 1, Minn.

★ ★ ★

NEW ORGANIC CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis
- Auramine, O ..... lb 1.54 - —
- Black, basic, blue..... lb 1.00 - —
- Jet ..... lb 1.00 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.... lb 1.33 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.... lb .70 - —
- Chrysoidine, R, extra..... lb .50 - —
- Y, extra ..... lb .54 - —
- Fuchsine, conc ..... lb 2.63 - —
- Green, Malachite, conc..... lb 1.70 - —
- Rhodamine, B ..... lb 4.37 - —
- Safranine, Y conc..... lb 2.19 - —
- Violet, methyl, B..... lb .99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis
- Black, acid blue, B, extra.... lb .67 - —
- Orange, acid, Y, conc..... lb .40 - —
- Rhodamine azo- R, extra, conc ..... lb .76 - —
- Scarlet, crocein, MOO..... lb 1.28 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc..... lb .89 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra..... lb 1.85 - —
- Methanil, conc. ..... lb .77 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls..... lb .45 - .50

Egg albumen (see Albumen)
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..... lb. .94 - 1.02
- tanners, bbls..... lb. .06 - .07

Elder flowers, bright, bls..... lb. .45 - .50

Elecampane root, bls. ..... lb. .27 - .28

Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
- powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .48 - .54
- select, bndls. ..... lb. .65 - .70

Emetine hydrochloride, bots..... oz 42.50 -48.00

Ephedra herb, bls ..... lb .20 - .21

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .84 - —
- hydrous bots., 100 ozs..... oz. .78 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..... oz. .60 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
- powd., tins 100 ozs ..... oz. .58 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works..lb. .36½- —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram .60 - .70

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
- l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
- l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs 3.25 - —
- smaller lots .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich

Ergot, USP, cns..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25

Ergotine, bots. ..... oz. 55.00 -56.00
- sulphate, bots ..... oz 60.00 -61.00

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).

Amyl, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .095 - —
- c.l., works..... lb. .102 - —
- tanks, works..... lb. .085 - —

Butyl, dms., c.l., divd..... lb .30½- —
- l.c.l., divd..... lb. .31 - —
- tanks ..... lb. .29 - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, same basis..... lb. .15 - —

Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).

Isopropyl dms., c.l., divd..... lb. .06 - —
- l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .06½- —
- tanks, divd..... lb. .04½- —

Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs..... lb. .98 - 1.10

Sulphuric, conc., dms..... lb. .18 - .23
- USP, anesthesia, hospital, cns. lb. .75 - 1.05

synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
- l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14½- —
- tanks, same basis..... lb. .12 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18½- —
- tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16 - —

95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18½- —
- tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16½- —

99% dms., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .18 - .18¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19 - .19¼
- tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16½- .16¾

NF, dms..... lb. .30 - —

synthetic, 85-90% dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14½- —
- tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .12 - —

95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .13½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14½- —
- tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .12½- —

99% dms., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15½- —
- tanks, divd. ..... lb. .12½- —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .41½- —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .42½- —
- tanks, works..... lb. .40½- —

Benzoate, bots..... lb. .60½- .66

Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —

Bromide, tech., 98% dms..... lb. .36 - .40

Butyrate, bgs..... gal. 4.75 - —
- cns., works..... lb. .65 - .70
- dms., works..... lb. .60 - —

Carbamate, dms. divd. E..... lb. .58 - —

Chloride, tech., tanks..... lb. .13½- —
- USP, bbls., cyl..... lb. .20 - .22

Cinnamate, cns..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00

Formate, dms. ..... lb. .38 - —

Iodide, bots..... lb. 4.08 - 4.27

Lactate, dms., works..... lb. .41 - —

Methyrylate, M 2, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
- cns., works..... lb. .63 - .67

P 2 cns., works..... lb. .65 - —

Myristate, dms., works..... lb. No prices

Oenanthate, dms..... lb. 2.60 - 3.25

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .75 - —

Oxalate, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .33 - —

Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)

40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —

Ethylnaphanaphthylamine, bbls..... lb. .80 - —

Ethylaniline, dms..... lb. .60 - —

Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .52 - —
- smaller lots, works..... lb. .54 - .62

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
- West of Rockies..... lb. .09½- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
- West of Rockies..... lb. .12 - —
- smaller containers ..... lb. .12½- —
- tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .08 - —
- West of Rockies..... lb. .08½- —

Oxide, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .20 - .21
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .21 - .22
- tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - .16

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .50 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
- tanks, same basis..... lb. .13½- —

Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —

Ethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - —
- tanks, works..... lb. .20 - —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .18½- —
- tanks, works..... lb. .16½- —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works..... lb. .15 - —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.. lb. 19½- —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
- tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .25 - —
- tanks, works..... lb. .23 - —

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb .80 - —

Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots oz. 11.85 - —

Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. ..... lb. .80 - —

Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs or more..lb 6.75 - —
- smaller lots ..... lb 6.80 - 6.90

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms..... lb. 2.00 - 4.00

Eucalyptus leaves, bls..... lb. .12 - .13

Eugenol, prime USP..... lb. 1.85 - 3.25

Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls..... lb. .15 - .16

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works. ton. 17.00 -20.50
- bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 14.00 -17.50

Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works. ton. 12.75 -16.25
- bulk, c.l ..... ton. 9.75 -12.25

Feldspar, pottery, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 17.00 -19.00
- lgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works..... ton. 20.60 -22.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .08½- .09
- Indian, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½

Fenugreek, domestic, bgs..... lb. .10 - .10½
- Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .11½
- futures, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11

Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)

Film scrap, colored, cs., works..... lb. .13 - —
- water-white, cs., works..... lb. .14 - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns..... gal. 32.50 -33.00
- Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.25 - 2.30

Fishberries, bgs ..... lb 24 - .25

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Baltimore area..ton. 120.00 - —
- 65% protein, bgs., Baltimore area..ton. 125.00 - —

Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Baltimore area..ton. 110.00 -115.00

Flaxseed, black, bgs..... lb. .20 - .25
- blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - .23

Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .65 - .70

Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines. ton. 45.50 - —
- l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 47.50 - —
- bulk, contract, c.l., mines..... ton. 40.00 - —
- noncontract c.l., mines..... ton. 43.00 - —
- l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 45.00 - —

ceramic grade, No 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton. 38.50 - —

washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 34.00 - —
- 65% bulk, c.l., mines..... ton. 33.00 - —
- 60% bulk, c.l., mines..... ton. 32.00 - —
- less than 60% bulk, c.l., mines.. ton 30.00 - —

Dyes, Coaltar—Gambier

Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0625- —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .0745- —

dms., extra, c.l., works..... lb. .0595- —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .0645- —
- tanks, works..... lb. .0420- —
- tanktrucks, divd., N.Y.C..... lb 0415- —

uninhibited, tanks, works..... lb 0400- —

Fringetree bark, bls..... lb. .53 - .55

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines..ton 30.00 - —
- Tex., mines ..... ton. 27.00 - —
- spent, bulk, Bayonne..... ton. 2.00 - 4.00

Imp., bgs., c.l..... ton 30.00 -40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
- dms., cns., l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- .20½
- tanks, works ..... lb. .09½- —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l..... lb. 29½- —
- l.c.l. ..... lb. 30½- —
- tanks ..... lb. .28 - —

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½- —
- No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41½- —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb .40½- —
- No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .38½- —
- liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .22 - —
- No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb .20½- —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb .19½- —
- No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .17 - —
- solid, No 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls..... lb. .55 - .58

Galangal root, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .14

Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - .23
- Extract, bbls..... lb. No stocks

From SHELL CHEMICAL ... a downward price revision for

Trichloropropane

AN EFFICIENT SOLVENT FOR OILS AND RESINS

New volume production now allows Shell Chemical to offer 1,2,3-Trichloropropane at a greatly reduced price.

Trichloropropane has the rapid and powerful solvent action typical of chlorinated hydrocarbons. Its excellent solvency and low evaporation rate suggest its use in paint and varnish removers and engine cleaning compounds.

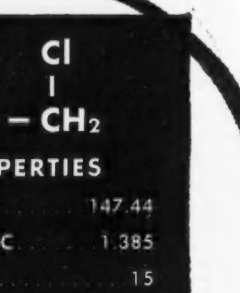
High solvency is also provided for oils, fats, waxes, chlorinated rubber and many natural and synthetic resins.

In addition, because of its low vapor pressure at moderate temperatures, TCP is well suited to applications where volatile solvents are undesirable.

The high efficiency of this product plus its new low price might very well mean an attractive saving in the manufacture of *your* product.

Why not write today for a data sheet and a sample?

NOW AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES



TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	147.44
Specific Gravity, 20/20° C	1.385
Color, Pt-Co	15
Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.4832
Distillation Range, °C	
IBP	150.0
90%	156.1
95%	156.1
DP	156.6
Flash Point, °F.	165
Fire Point, °F.	Will not ignite at any temperature up to boiling point
Analysis, % w	
Trichloropropane	97.0
Epichlorohydrin	1.5
Glycerol Dichlorohydrin	1.5

Among the many other Shell Chemical products are Acrolein, Hexylene Glycol and Methylpentadiene

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

Gammapicoline—Gypsum

Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.35 • —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73 75 octane, tanks, gal .107½- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal .105 • .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal .105 - .1275
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal .1175- .12
natural, 26-70, octane, group 3, tanks, gal .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd lb 1.25 • —
export, cs lb 1.35 • —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 • .40
Gentian root, bls lb. .14 • .15
grd., bbls., lxs lb. .17 • .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 • .19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns. dms lb 3.40 • —
prime lb. 2.75 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 3.35 • 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 • 4.75
Reo, African, bls lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks
unbleached, bgs lb. .22½- .23
Jamaica, No. 1 bgs lb. No stocks
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 Nom.
No. 3, futures lb. .22½- .23
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .20 Nom.

Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millinoise.
36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Mdwest. lb. .21 • .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 • .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 • .27
Bone glue, l.c.l prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27 • —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 • .27
122-140, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 • .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 • .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 • .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 • .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 • .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • .38
461-491, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • .40
Hide glue l.c.l prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., 1c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .28 • .30
soapiye, 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .27 • .31
Glycerin, dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • .40¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l lb. .39¼- .40¾
l.c.l lb. .40 • .40¾
tanks lb. .39¾- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l lb. .39¾- .41½
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95% dms., c.l lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l lb. .40 • .41¾
tanks lb. .39½- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l lb. .39½- .40¾
l.c.l lb. .39¾- .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .22 • —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 • —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.00 •22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 29.00 •29.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 • .41
Goldenseal root, bls lb 5.50 • 5.75
powd., bxs lb 5.75 • 6.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .55 • .56
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 • .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 • .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 • .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .22 • .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 • .22
No. 2, whse lb. .23 • —
Grease, house, loose lb. .11½- —
White, choice, loose lb. .14 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .11½- —

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, bgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, bgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, lime content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 21½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. 22½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. 23½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. 37 • —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. 38 • —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. 38½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. 38 • —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. 41 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. 42½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. 44½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. 45¼- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis. lb. 10 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. 11¾- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. 11¾- —
16-16%, bbls., same basis lb. 12 • —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. 12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. 12¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. 13½- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. 13 • —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. 13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. 14 • —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. 15 • —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. 16½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. 17½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. 20 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. 22½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. 23½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. 25½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. 24 • —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. 25 • —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. 26½- —
Chrome green prices are 1c. higher dlvd Ark., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 2c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast to Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita. Rates are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. 75 - 1.00
Pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 • .49
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb 3.40 • —
Fuller (see P).
Thioflavin toner, bbls., works lb 4.10 • 4.50
Tungstated, brilliant, bgs lb. 3.00 • 4.00
Hofmann, bgs lb 2.00 • —
Verditer (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Cinnamon, robusta herb, bls lb. .25 • .30
Chinese resin, cs lb. .48 • .49
Wood, bls lb. .55 • .56
Combined, cryst., NF, tins lb. No Prices
Compd., NF, bots., clys lb 1.80 • 1.85
Carbonate, NF, dms lb 2.85 • —
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 • 2.10
Gum, acroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 • .93
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .14 • .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs lb. .28 • .29
Powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 • .45
Camphor (see C).
Cassi, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 • .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 • .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
Manilla, DBB, bgs lb. .21 • .22
BA, bgs lb. .21 • .22
Solo C, bgs lb. .27 • .28
Tellicherry, 1st quality, bgs lb. .24½- .25½
2nd quality, bgs lb. .19½- .20½
3rd quality, bgs lb. .16½- .18½
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs lb. .21½- .20½
E, cs lb. .17 • .18½
Singapore, No. 1 lb. .28 • .29
No. 2, cs lb. .23 • .24
East India, black, bold, bgs lb. .14 • .15½
Palo, gold, bgs lb. .11 • .12½
Pale, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cns lb. .24 • .26
Esher, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Middl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 • .17½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 • .17½
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 • .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.70 • 2.00
powd., bbls lb. 1.95 • 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 • .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 • .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1 lb. .18 • .19
No. 2 lb. .19 • .14
No. 3 lb. .14 • .15
No. 4 lb. .11 • .12
No. 5 lb. .10 • .20
No. 6 lb. .27 • .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32½
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 • .36
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 — —
Myrrh, cs lb. .25 • .28
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 • .13
Orts, cs lb. .22 • .28
Opium (see O).
Pine (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. 1.20 • 1.45
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 • 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Tragacanth, bgs lb. .10 • .11
Turpentine, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 • 3.50
No. 2, cs lb. 3.20 • 3.25
No. 3, cs lb. 2.25 • 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 • 1.40
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 • .07
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton 22.05 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 28.25 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 30.65 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton 17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton 21.45 • —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton 12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 18.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton 12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton 12.50 • —

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Available in Greater Volume

Through expanding production facilities at the **CHEMCEL** plant, at Bishop, Texas, Celanese is making available increased quantities of organic chemicals vital to industry.

Formaldehyde, one of the most important products in the growing family of Celanese* Organic Chemicals, is now offered in greater volume. This high quality, U.S.P. chemical is sold commercially as Formalin, a water white solution containing 40% formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.

A clear, colorless liquid, controlled to meet exacting requirements, Celanese Formaldehyde is widely used in resins, adhesives and plastics and in the production of various organic chemicals.

A brochure is available containing specifications and general information on many of the Celanese organic chemicals. Write for your copy—and call Celanese whenever you need technical assistance regarding organics.

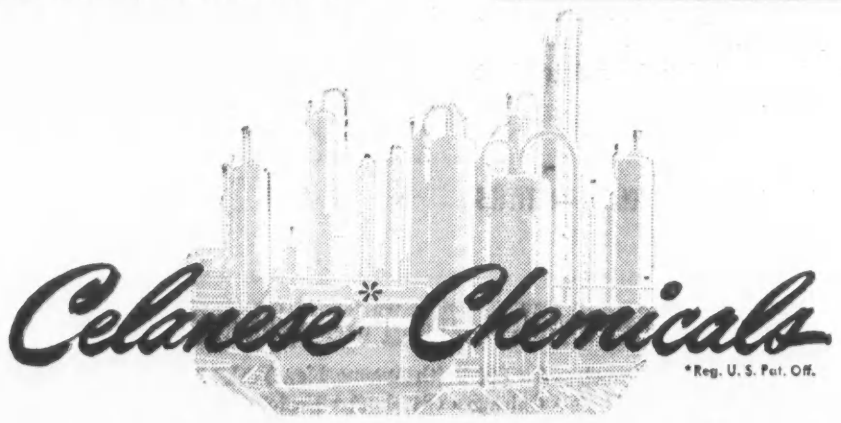
CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

CELANESE* ORGANIC CHEMICALS NOW IN PRODUCTION:

Formaldehyde	n-Propyl Alcohol
Acetaldehyde	Butyl Alcohols
Acetic Acid	Methylal
Methanol	Special Solvents
Acetone	Tricresyl Phosphates

FOR LABORATORY EVALUATION SCHEDULED FOR FUTURE PRODUCTION:

2-Methyl-1, 3-Pentanediol
Propionaldehyde



Celanese Chemicals*
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ORGANIC ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

AVAILABLE—

first-hand intelligence of commercial opportunities developing in the FAR EAST

Enco's Far Eastern Manager, Murray Bagdon, Now Returned from an Extended Tour of the Orient's Trading Centers.

Interested producers and consumers are invited to discuss current commercial opportunities in the Orient with Murray Bagdon, who was for many years connected with Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

In Japan, he reports, the sweeping industrial reorganization has opened the door wide to an almost unlimited number and diversity of business enterprises. China, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, too, hold the promise of a substantial Export-Import trade. In short, he believes the Orient will soon offer more American business men more opportunities than ever before.

Mr. Bagdon may be reached by telephone or mail at our New York Office.

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

formerly NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION

TELEPHONE MU 6-1990 441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1919

CABLE: *Encofan New York or Neuberg New York*

Gypsum, Stucco—Lead, Metallic Paste

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 6.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. .....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots. .....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - 7.00
Hops, NF, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. .....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03½- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal..lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks .....lb. .19½- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. .....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide. bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots. .....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. .....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots. .....lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.43
Iodoform, dms., kgs. .....lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns. .....lb.12.50 -16.40
beta, cns. .....lb. 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns. .....lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.....lb. 2.68 - 2.72
lb. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point..lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. .....lb. 4.60 - 4.70
powd., bgs. .....lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .09½- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns. .....lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l, bbls, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, bump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld, or equald..lb. .06 - .06¼
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd...lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms. .....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms...lb. .69 - .72
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l, works .....ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .85 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, bbls. .....lb. .23½- —
dms., bgs. .....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns. .....lb. No prices
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works .....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .36
Isocugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra .....lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .47 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .38 - 40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks...gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .1115- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0950- .0975
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs. .....lb. .06½- .07
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse..ton.95.00 -105.00

L

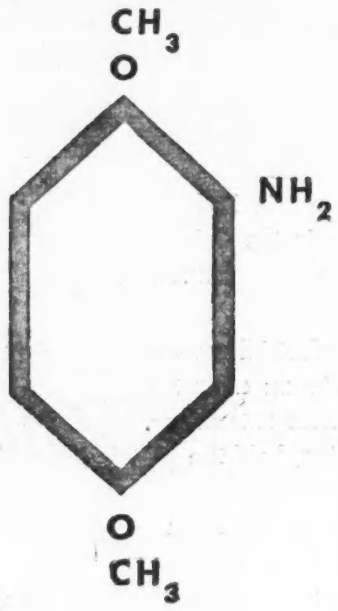
Ladyslipper root, bls. .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb. .22 - 24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works, lb. .20 - .22
hydrous .....lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago... .....lb. .20½- .21
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Turkish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. .....lb. .70 - .73
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .24 - —
gran., bbls. .....lb. .24¾- —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .24¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24½- .25½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .32 - .33
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.91 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .38¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .1950- —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1930- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —

ORGANIC INTERMEDIATES

for dyes, pigments, light-sensitive papers

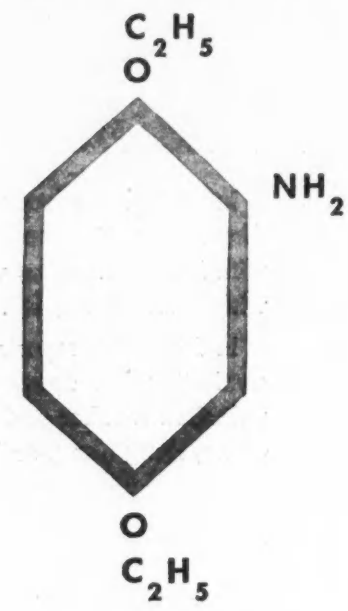
AVAILABLE IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES

AMINO HYDROQUINONE DIMETHYL ETHER



MP: 79°–81° C

AMINO HYDROQUINONE DIETHYL ETHER



MP: 85°–87° C

THESE valuable organic intermediates of high purity are now available in commercial quantities for the first time. They are shipped as free base in a form that can be handled readily in your plant. Salt formation, if desired, can easily be accomplished by dissolving in the proper acid solution.

Manufacturers of dyes, pigments, and light-sensitive papers will wish to investigate these chemical compounds.

Write for Samples

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION
(Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company)
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Lead naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. .21½- —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .20 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .39 - .41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls. c.l., same basis, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms. lb. .22 - —
Silicate, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Suboxide, bbls., c.l. lb. .60 - .62
ton lots ton .50 - .52
l.c.l. lb. .54 - .57
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .17 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
basic silicate bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17½- .21¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., net, c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Leiden peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, ens. lb. .25 - .39
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bgs. lb. .07 - .08
5-lb. bundles, cs. lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .10½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb. .01½- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works, tons 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bgs. Adams, Mass. ton 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 9.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton 8.50 - —
Fordwick, Va. ton 9.00 - —
Fordwick, Va. ton 9.00 - —
Fordwick, Va. ton 9.00

Manganese Tallate—Naphthalene

Manganese tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms. lb. No prices
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 63.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
small, cs. lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works. lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works. lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls. lb. .34 - .35
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works. gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 9.30 - 9.50
synthetic, tech., cns. lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns. lb. 8.90 - 9.35
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd. lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF dms. lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works. lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works. lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs. lb. .77 - —

Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .66 - 1.00
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1,
dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .42 - .44½
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .48 - —
tanks, works. lb. .46 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Methyl acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .57 - —
Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.
group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld. gal. .60 - .93
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .71 - .93
tanks, same basis. gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .55½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more. lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works. lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works. lb. .14½- —
single-unit, works. lb. .14 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys. lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
cns., works. lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works. lb. .60 - —

Methyl salicylate, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .72
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .11½- —
Methylenecanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb. 60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns. lb. 6.55 - 8.00
D, cns. lb. 1.50 - 9.35
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. lb. .02½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15½- .17½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16½- .18½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .44½- .46½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .44 - .46
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots. lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tank gal. .26 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo. powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 - 2.80
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content. lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content. lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks. lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. lb. .51 - —
tanks lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.50 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
tanks, works. lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works. lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .78
Mullein leaves, bls lb. 12 - .15
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 35.00 - 55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.60 - 4.80
25 lbs. lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. lb. 4.80 - 5.15
xylol, cns. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .21 - .27½
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .11 - .11½
Oriental, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .14 - .14½
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Myrobalans, 31, good quality, ex dock. ton. 54.00 - 58.00
32, ex dock ton. 47.00 - 48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald. lb. No prices
tanks, same basis lb. .05¾- .06¼

LIQUID DRIERS
Uversol Liquids
Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Lithos
Octasols
Pastes
Pastalls

SOLID DRIERS
Uversol Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitated Resinates
Drying Salts:
Cobalt
Lead
Manganese
Zinc

HARSHAW

HARSHAW DRIERS

Every precaution is taken to maintain and protect the high quality and dependable uniformity of Harshaw Driers. The reflection of quality in your protective coatings is of equal importance to both of us. All Harshaw Driers are checked carefully for standard requirements of metal content, viscosity, color and stability. Continue to send your orders for Driers to the nearest Harshaw Branch for prompt shipment from their stocks.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 E. 97th Street, Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

ESTABLISH A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

GRADE: TECHNICAL
CRYSTALLINE

PACKING: 5 PLY PAPER BAGS—
Net Weight 100 lbs.
BARRELS—Net Weight 325 lbs.
FIBRE DRUMS—Net Weight 150 lbs.

Carload Quantities Available for Immediate Shipment from Our Plant

MURIATIC ACID

18° BAUME
PACKING: TANK WAGONS—
1000 gals. and 2000 gals.
13 GAL. CARBOYS—Net Weight 125 lbs.
6½ GAL. CARBOYS—Net Weight 60 lbs.

20° BAUME
PACKING: TANK WAGONS—
1000 gals. and 2000 gals.
13 GAL. CARBOYS—Net Weight 128 lbs.
6½ GAL. CARBOYS—Net Weight 65 lbs.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SULFURIC ACID

1. STANDARD GRADES
60° Baume
66° Baume
98% H_2SO_4
2. DIAMOND GRADE
66° Baume
3. ELECTROLYTE
Sp. Gr. 1.835

PACKING: TANK CARS, TANK WAGONS
DRUMS—Net Weight 750 lbs.
CARBOYS: 13 gal. and 6½ gal.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

NITRIC ACID

TECHNICAL GRADES
36° Baume
38° Baume
40° Baume
42° Baume

PACKING: TANK CARS, TANK WAGONS
CARBOYS: 13 gal. and 6½ gal.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

RN

RICHES-NELSON, INC.
Chemicals and Allied Products
342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-7267 CABLE ADDRESS: RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

Naphthalene, Crude—Oil, Menhaden

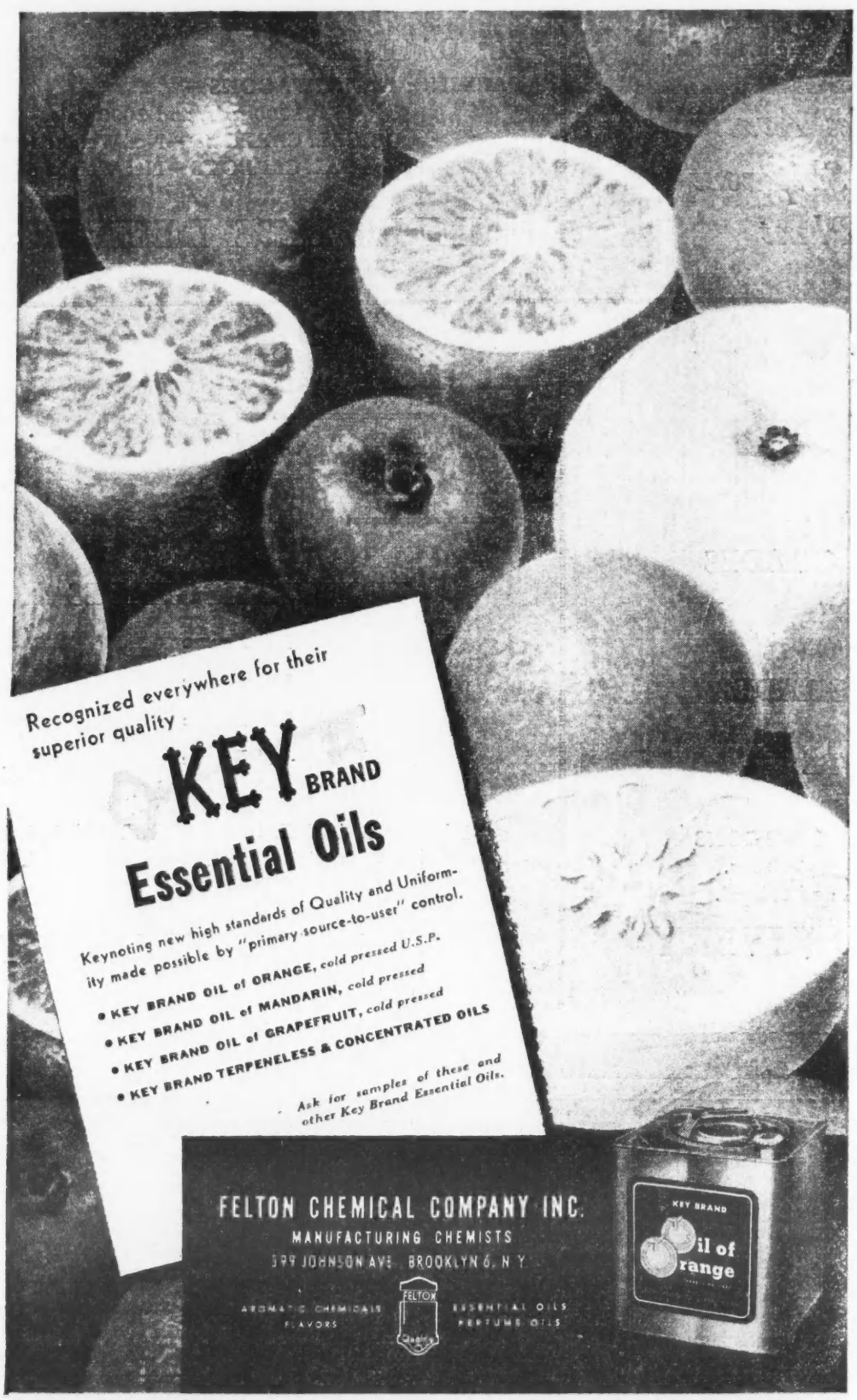
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 78°, bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .07½ - .08½
tanks, same basis...lb. .06 - .07½
refined, industrial, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .10½ - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .10 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .12 - .12¼
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works...lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y...ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y...ton.18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Neroli, crys., cns...lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd...lb. .50 - —
carbonate, bbls., dlvd...lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd...lb. .22 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms...lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd...lb. .43½ - —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs...lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works...lb. .24½ - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls...lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .18½ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works...kilo.11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works...kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs...lb .988 - —
tins, dealers...lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, chys...lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Nitercake, bulk, works...ton No stocks
Nitrobenzene, dol. dist., dms., c.l...lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l...lb. .10 - .11
tanks...lb .08 - .08¼
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight...lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .31 - .32
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N...ton.117.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 10%
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works...lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs...lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs...lb. .44 - —
Italian, bgs...lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat...lb. .57 - .58
West Indian, bgs...lb. .57 - .57½
Intimes...lb. .57 - .57½
Nux vomica, bls...lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs...lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works...lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3...gal. .19 - —
l.c.l...gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3...gal. .15½ - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots...lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots...lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns...lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots...lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots...lb.110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms...lb. .72 - 1.25
Russian, cns...lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns...lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms...lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks...lb. .23½ - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns...lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns...lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns...lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns...lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns...lb. 3.00 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns...lb. .95 - 1.75
rectified, cns...lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood).
Bone dms., works...gal. .63 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms...lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns...lb. 2.00 - 4.50
Calamus, cns...lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns...lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms...lb. .15 - .40
Oil, canangа, native, cns...lb. 4.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns...lb. 5.00 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns...lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots...lb.23.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns...lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Castor, blown, rct. dms., c.l...lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l...lb. .26½ - .27
cold-pressed, USP, rct. dms., c.l...lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l...lb. .27½ - —
tanks...lb. .23½ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l...lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l...lb. .27½ - —
tanks...lb. .25½ - —
unbodied, dms., c.l...lb. .25½ - —
tanks...lb. .24½ - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .28 - —
No. 3, tech., rct. dms., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l...lb. .25½ - —
tanks...lb. .22 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .13½ - .14
75% (69-72% fat), dms...lb. .25½ - .26½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns, dms...lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns...lb. .31 - .35
cns...lb. .45 - .85
Celery seed, bots...lb.14.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms...lb .56 -
China wood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots...lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon...lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle...lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns...lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, cns...lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.50
from Zanzibar buds, cns...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports, lb. .20½ - —
Pac. coast...lb. .19½ - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l...lb. .22½ - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .23½ - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...lb .21 - .25
Cod liver, USP, dms...gal 2.60 - 2.70
Coffee, bots...lb.31.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .25 Nom.
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd E lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb .09½ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills...lb. .27½ Nom.
Cosbis, bots...oz 12.63 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works...lb. .25½ - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E...lb. .09½ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l...lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l...lb. .36 - .37
tankcars...lb. .30 - .30½
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, NF, cns...lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Culilaban, cns...lb 6.75 -10.00
Cuttex (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots...lb 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots...lb.11.00 -15.00
Dwarfpine (see D).
Dillseed, bots...lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dipsacol, bots...lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Dogfish, cns...lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .90 - 1.45
70-80%, cns...lb. .80 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns...lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns...lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. ..1,000,000 units. .22½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units .32 - .34
Pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units .34 - .42
pharmaceutical or food, 250,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .40
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units .42 - .45
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .46 - .50
2,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .49 - .55
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns...lb.14.00 -21.00
Reunion, cns...lb. 9.00 -15.00
Russian, cns...lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, rect., bots...lb. 7.50 -15.00
Grapefruit, cns...lb. 1.15 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms...lb. .21 - .21½
extra, winter, strained, dms...lb. .22 - .22½
neats, burning, dms...lb. .23 - .23½
Guaiacwood, cns...lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns...lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast...lb. No prices
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots...lb. 5.00 - 5.25
tarry rectified...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns...lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots...lb. No stocks
Lavender, cns...lb. 1.35 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns...lb. 4.25 -10.15
36-32% ester, cns...lb. 2.40 - 3.30
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns...lb. 1.40 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns...lb. 2.75 - —
Messina...lb. 2.75 - 4.00
terpeneless, bots...lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms...lb. 1.25 - 2.20
Linaloe seed, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
Mexican, cns...lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns...lb. 3.75 - 7.00
West Indian, cns...lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns...lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot...lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l...lb. .2900- —
l.c.l...lb. .2980- .304
tankcars...lb. .2780- —
Quickwash...lb. .2810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks...gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks...gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks...gal. .18 - .18
145-156 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks...gal .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks...gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks...gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks...gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks...gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2½-4 pour, tanks...gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks...gal. .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms...lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns...lb. 4.25 - 8.00
Italian, cns...lb. 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto...lb. .16 Nom.
refined, bbls., c.l...lb. .2580- —
bottle-bodied, dms., l.c.l...lb. .2680- —
Palm-pressed, dms., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
tanks...lb. .19 - —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KEY BRAND
Essential Oils
Keynoting new high standards of Quality and Uniformity made possible by "primary-source-to-user" control.
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• KEY BRAND OIL of MANDARIN, cold pressed
• KEY BRAND OIL of GRAPEFRUIT, cold pressed
• KEY BRAND TERPENELESS & CONCENTRATED OILS
Ask for samples of these and other Key Brand Essential Oils.
FELTON CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
599 JOHNSON AVE. BROOKLYN 6, N.Y.
AROMATIC CHEMICALS FLAVORS
FELTON
ESSENTIAL OILS PERFUME OILS
KEY BRAND
Oil of Orange

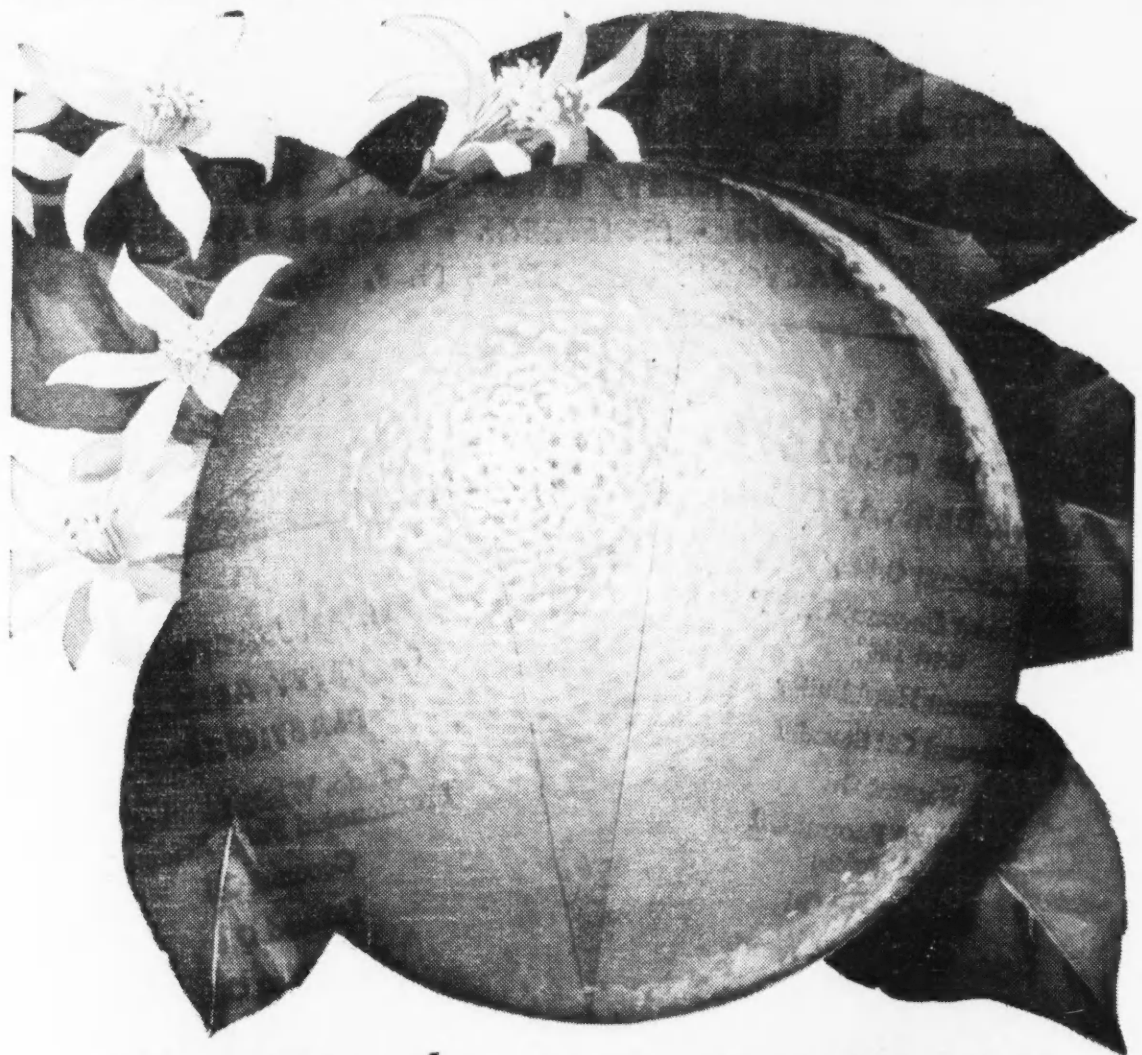
Branches in Boston • Philadelphia • San Francisco • Los Angeles • St. Louis • Chicago • Montreal • Toronto

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Sirbine (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Nortzfoot 15°, dms.....lb. .43 - —
20°, dms.....lb. .42 - —
30°, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.75.00 -200.00
Italian, bots.....lb.175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Oakmoss cymbarum, dms.....lb. .52 - 1.15
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .19 - .22
Olibanum, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .20 - .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .20 - .22½
tanks.....lb. .19 - .21
Olea, extra, n.f., Chicago.....lb. .23 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. 3.00 - —
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.25 - Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.50 - 4.65
Spanish, dms., same basis...gal. 3.90 - 4.00
Moroccan, dms., same basis.....lb. .23 - .23½
foots, dms.....lb. .21½ - —
tankcars.....
sulphonated, 50°c (40% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
75°c (62½ fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.....lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Mexican, coppers.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.55.00 -125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Peanut, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Pennyroyal, crude, bulk, c.f., NY...lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.75
Lobel., USP, dms.....lb 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb No stocks
Petrolatin, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.25
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest-dist., turp., c.l., works, South..gal. .66 - .69
dms., incl., c.l., works, South..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. works South.....gal. .81 - .70
l.c.l. works, South.....lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .67 - —
ex whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South.....lb. .06½ - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East..lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pinoncello, Siberian, cns.....lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Sprus, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms...gal. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. .13½ - —
Rape, dms.....gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon.....gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed tankcars.....lb. .26 - —
Red, single dist., dms.....lb. .21½ - .22½
tanks.....lb. .20½ - —
saponified, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
double dist., dms.....lb. .24½ - .25½
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. .....lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .06 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots.....lb 3.25 - 5.00
Saze, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Spanish, cns.....lb 1.10 - 2.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Sealing, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .15 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2650 - —
Kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540 - —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .58 - 1.21
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U S ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal. .2185 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .21½ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E. .....lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E...lb. .06½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2002 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .2080 - .2720
tanks.....lb. .2182 - —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2452 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .2530 - .2730
tanks.....lb. .2652 - —
winterized, ref., tankcars, divd. East..lb. .24 - —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 5.85 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 35°, dms.....lb. .2670 - —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½ - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, ...lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern cns.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½ - —
tanks works.....lb. .05½ - —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .21½ - .22
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 - .42½
l.c.l. works, South.....gal. .42 - .47½
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .52½ - .54½
tanks, works, South.....gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see P)
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white cns.....lb .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .22½ - .23½
l.c.l.....lb. .23 - .23½
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. .....lb. .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.75 -28.00
Haitian.....lb.17.50 -26.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal 16.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½ - .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .51 - .55

Oil, white mineral, tech., 70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F...gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .53½ - .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½ - —
l.c.l. S. F.....gal. .53½ - .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns.....lb. 7.00 -11.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 7.75 -13.50

Oil, ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. .....lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots.....lb 9.75 -15.00
second, bots.....lb 7.00 -10.00
third, bots.....lb 3.50 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, dms.....lb. .24½ - .25½
tankcars.....lb. .23 - —
low titre, dms.....lb. .24½ - .25½
tankcars.....lb. .23½ - —
Oleostearin, dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines... ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. .....ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.12.00 - —
lump, bbl., c.l., works.....ton 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.45 - —
gum, USP, cns.....lb.21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns.....lb.21.90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
Chinese, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn., and N. O., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.....lb .29½ - —
Citrate orange pieces are 1gc. higher, divd. Ark., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); Tex. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Fremont, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are unpriced with Chicago.
Dinitrotoluol, tanks.....lb. 1.15 - —

Orange, molybdate, bbls.....lb .50 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Orange mineral, American bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis, ...lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Origano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½ - .17
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30½
Sicilian, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, white, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Verona, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powdered, white, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Orthoamidophenyl dms., c.l., works. .....lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Orthoaminophenol, dms., l.c.l., works. .....lb. .42 - —
Orthocelidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloraniline, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms., works. .....lb. .65½ - .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .35½ - —
tech., 29-30°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .34½ - —
26°-27°, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26½ - .28½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - .28½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½ - —



THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength.* Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Orthodichlorobenzene—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis..lb .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis..lb .07 - .08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms..lb .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb .19½- —
l.c.l., works..lb .20 - —
tanks, works..lb .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns..lb .55 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms..lb .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms..lb .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms..lb .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs..lb 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms..lb .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l..lb .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots..gram 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works..lb 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs..lb 4.20 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots..oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs..lb .27 - .28
Portuguese, bgs..lb .35 - .36
Spanish, bgs..lb .41 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works..lb .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb .27 - —
l.c.l., works..lb .28 - .33
Parachloroaniline, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline, dms....lb No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works..lb .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb .1395- —
l.c.l., works..lb .1645- —
tanks, works..lb .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis..lb .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y..lb .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y..lb .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb .0735- —
127-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb .0765- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb .0790- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb .0805- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb .0820- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb .0895- —
Paraffin prices in bgs., 5c. per lb. higher; in ctns., 4.5c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in ctns., 2.8dc. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in ctns., 3.8dc. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb .24 - —
smaller lots, works..lb .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb .16½- —
tanks, works..lb .11 - —
USP, cbys..lb .37 - .40
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works..lb .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb .36½- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works..lb .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, kgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works, lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works..lb .55 - .58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs..lb .30 - .31
ground, bxs..lb .40 - .41
powder, bxs..lb .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls..lb .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls..lb .45 - .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls..lb 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .10 - .11
sodium, wholesalers, bots. (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - —
G, cryst., sodium, wholesalers (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - —
(200,000 units)..bot. .432 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .12½- —
procaine, cryst., bulk, 100,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .13 - —
in oil, 10 c.c. bots. of 300,000 units, wholesalers..bot. 8.00 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls..lb .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works..lb .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb .22 - —
l.c.l., works..lb .24 - .26
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3..gal .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs..lb .70 - .72
futures, bgs., nearby..lb .70 - .72
distant..lb .71 - .72
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb .18 Nom
Hontaka, bgs..lb .42 - .43½
Montana, bgs..lb No stocks
Niger, bgs..lb .25 - .25½
birdseye, bgs..lb .31 - .31½
Sierra Leone, futures..lb .23 Nom
Chillies, Haitian, bgs..lb No stocks
Mexican, long..lb No stocks
White, bgs..lb .74 - .75
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls..lb .60 - .65
imported, bls..lb .75 - .80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb 10½- —
zone 2, same basis..lb 11½- —
zone 3, same basis..lb 11½- —
zone 4, same basis..lb 11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis..lb 11½- —
zone 2, same basis..lb 12 - —
zone 3, same basis..lb 12½- —
zone 4, same basis..lb 12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis..lb 10½- —
zone 2, same basis..lb 10½- —
zone 3, same basis..lb 11½- —
zone 4, same basis..lb 10½- —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ariz., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E.) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W.), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms..lb .75 - .85
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb .021- —
f.o.b. Indiana refy..lb .01½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l..lb .032- —
l.c.l..lb .036- —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l..lb .024- —
l.c.l..lb .028- —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l..lb .04½- —
Pennsylvania refy..lb .04½- —
l.c.l..lb .05½- —
California refy..lb .08½- —
cream, c.l., dms..lb .06½- —
l.c.l..lb .08½- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l..lb .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy..lb .04½- —
l.c.l..lb .06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l..lb .06½- —
l.c.l..lb .08½- —
snow, dms., c.l..lb .07½- —
Pennsylvania refy..lb .07½- —
l.c.l..lb .09½- —
California refy..lb .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l..lb .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy..lb .06½- —
l.c.l..lb .07½- —
California refy..lb .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l..lb .04½- —
Pennsylvania refy..lb .04½- —
l.c.l..lb .06 - —
California refy..lb .08½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois..bbl 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky..bbl 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas..bbl 2.14 - 2.73
Montana..bbl 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas..bbl 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field..bbl 5.00 - —
Upper field..bbl 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East..bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast..bbl 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central..bbl 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle..bbl 2.23 - 2.65
West..bbl 2.10 - 2.52
Wyoming..bbl 1.90 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., divd. E..gal 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3..gal .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal .44 - —
60°-160° C, ref. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco..gal .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery..bbl 2.35 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl 3.249 - —
Baltimore, Md..bbl 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass..bbl 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C..bbl 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla..bbl 2.99 - 3.11
New York, N. Y..bbl 3.03 - 3.37
Norfolk, Va..bbl 3.09 - 3.24
Philadelphia, Pa..bbl 3.03 - 3.27
Portland, Me..bbl 3.095 - 3.315
Providence, R. I..bbl 3.045 - 3.085
Savannah, Ga..bbl 2.89 - 3.05
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. .0785- .093
Pennsylvania..gal 11 - .125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal .09125- —
No. 3..gal .08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2..gal .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1..gal .09125- .0925
No. 1, straw..gal .08875- —
No. 2, straw..gal .09 - .10
No. 3..gal .0925- —
range..gal .095 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal .1125- .13
No. 2..gal .11 - .13
No. 3..gal .11 - .125
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal .147 - —
Portland, Ore..gal .158 - —
San Francisco..gal .152 - —
Seattle, Wash..gal .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal .16 - —
Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco..gal .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis..gal .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis..gal .152 - —
305-392 b.r., tanks, same basis..gal .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis..gal .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis..gal .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal .14 - —
Group 3, tanks..gal .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery..gal .0875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal .175 - —
Boston..gal .16 - —
Buffalo..gal .165 - —
Camden, N. J..gal .15 - —
Chicago..gal .195 - —
Detroit..gal .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo..gal .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa..gal .16 - —
Newark..gal .15 - —
New York..gal .15 - —
Philadelphia..gal .15 - —
Pittsburgh..gal .175 - —
Providence..gal .165 - —
Rochester..gal .175 - —
St. Louis..gal .180 - —
Syracuse..gal .185 - —
Washington, D. C..gal .175 - —

E. F. DREW & CO. INC.

15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • MONTREAL • RIO DE JANEIRO

FACTORY: BOONTON, N. J.

REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

Coconut Oil 76°

Hardened Coconut Oil 92° and 110°

Coconut Hard Butter

Coconut Oil Stearine

Peanut Oil

Hardened Peanut Oil and Flakes

Soya Bean Oil

Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes

Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

•

Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated

•

SPECIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS

MANUFACTURERS OF FATTY ACIDS AND PLASTICIZERS

Crude, White Distilled, Fractionated Fatty Acids of:

Coconut Oil

Linseed Oil

Soya Bean Oil

Corn Oil

Cottonseed Oil

Tallow

Hardened Tallow

Marine Oils

•

Stearic Acid

•

Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

•

OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATION

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Petroleum, Naphtha, Cleaners—Potassium Glycerophosphate

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco, gal.	.123	-	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal.	.14	-	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.10@25	-	.12
tankwagons, St. Louis..gal.	.1470	-	—
Newark..gal.	.15	-	—
Chicago..gal.	.14½	-	—
Detroit..gal.	.15½	-	—
New York..gal.	.15	-	—
Philadelphia..gal.	.15	-	—
high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks..gal.	.13	-	.145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt..gal.	.22	-	—
25-26° C. m.a.p..gal.	.21	-	26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal.	24½	-	26
40° C, m.a.p..gal.	29	-	—
26° C, m.a.p..gal.	.21	-	26
200-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal.	21	-	26½
390-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal.	.21	-	—
36° C, m.a.p..gal.	21	-	.28½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p..gal.	26½	-	—
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p..gal.	21	-	—
V.M.&P., California, 245-300 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal.	.147	-	—
Portland, Ore..gal.	.158	-	—
San Francisco..gal.	.152	-	—
Seattle, Wash..gal.	.158	-	—
Calif., 295-320 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal.	.147	-	—
Portland, Ore..gal.	.158	-	—
San Francisco..gal.	.152	-	—
Seattle, Wash..gal.	.158	-	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.. gal.	.15	-	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.1125	-	.12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal.	.10	-	—
tankwagon, Boston..gal.	.175	-	—
Chicago..gal.	.205	-	—
Detroit..gal.	.224	-	—
Milwaukee..gal.	.205	-	—
Minneapolis..gal.	.205	-	—
Newark..gal.	.165	-	—
New York..gal.	.165	-	.17
Philadelphia..gal.	.165	-	—
Pittsburgh..gal.	.185	-	—
St. Louis..gal.	.190	-	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco..gal.	.152	-	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal.	.15	-	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.11	-	.1175
Stoddard (CS. S-28), California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco, gal.	.142	-	—
Francisco..gal.	.142	-	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal.	.14	-	—
Group 3, tanks..gal.	.11	-	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal.	.10	-	—
tankwagon, Boston..gal.	.16	-	—
Chicago..gal.	.15½	-	—
Detroit..gal.	.17½	-	—
Milwaukee..gal.	.16½	-	—
Minneapolis..gal.	.161	-	—
Newark..gal.	.15	-	—
New York..gal.	.15	-	—
Philadelphia..gal.	.15	-	—
Pittsburgh..gal.	.15	-	—
St. Louis..gal.	.17	-	—
Syracuse..gal.	.17	-	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.15½	-	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.17½	-	—
tanks, works..lb.	.15½	-	—
60% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, works..lb.	.10½	-	—
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs..lb.	4.00	-	4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.13½	-	.14
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.14½	-	.14¾
tanks, same basis..lb.	.12½	-	.13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.14½	-	.14¾
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.15	-	.15½
tanks, same basis..lb.	.13½	-	.13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.13½	-	.13¾
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.13½	-	.14
tanks, same basis..lb.	.12	-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb.	1.90	-	—
smaller lots..lb.	1.01	-	1.04
Phenothiazine, NF, bg dms., ton lots, works..lb.	.49	-	—
smaller lots, works..lb.	.54	-	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bbls. lb.	2.35	-	2.75
bbls..lb.	4.00	-	4.50
Phenyl acetic, dms., 100-lb. kegs, works..lb.	.50	-	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.24½	-	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.25	-	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.64½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.65	-	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..lb.	1.65	-	2.70
Phenylethylphenol acetate, bots..lb.	4.50	-	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots..lb.	5.00	-	5.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb.	5.00	-	5.07
commercial, kgs., works..lb.	1.75	-	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb.	1.78	-	1.00
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.	13.75	-	—
tech., fib. dms..lb.	10.00	-	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works..lb.	.20½	-	.27
10-lb. cyls., works..lb.	1.50	-	—
Phosphate, dellnorinated (see under D.).			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton.	4.61	-	—
70%-68% b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton.	5.01	-	—
72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton.	5.21	-	5.61
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis, long ton.	6.31	-	6.51
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton.	7.31	-	—
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	5.78	-	—
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	5.98	-	—
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton.	6.93	-	—
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.			
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5..long ton.	6.00	-	—
30-29% P_2O_5..long ton.	6.75	-	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs..lb.	.33	-	.36
tins, export..lb.	.40	-	.45
Yellow, cs..lb.	.30	-	.37
dms., c.l..lb.	.26	-	—
Oxychloride, dms., works..lb.	.12	-	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.13	-	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works..lb.	.28	-	.29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.12	-	.13
l.c.l., works..lb.	.13	-	.16
Phthalanilic, bbls., works..lb.	.35	-	.40
kgs., works..lb.	.45	-	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.19½	-	.20½
Pacific Coast, dlvd..lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.20½	-	.23½
Pacific Coast, dlvd..lb.	.23½	-	—
Pichi leaves, bgs..lb.	.07	-	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots..oz.	8.00	-	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz.	6.50	-	7.50
Nitrate, bots. vials..oz.	6.25	-	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs..lb.	.25	-	.25½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal.	.42½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis..gal.	.45½	-	—
whse., N.Y.C..gal.	.54½	-	—
tanks, works, South..gal.	.34½	-	—
Pinkroot, bls..lb.	2.25	-	2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb.	1.65	-	—
98%, same basis..lb.	1.75	-	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb	8.50	-	9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works..ton	31.00	-	—
l.c.l., works..ton.	34.00	-	—
Cottonseed, dms., works..lb.	.10½	-	.10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb.	01	-	—
Linseed, dms..lb.	No prices		
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms. ex whse East..100 lbs.	6.90	-	—
Soybean, dms., works..lb.	10¼	-	10¾
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works..oz.	93.00	-	96.00
Podophyllin, dms..lb	11.75	-	13.50
Pokeroot, bls..lb.	.71	-	.18
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb.	.33	-	—
20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.34	-	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.35	-	.42
Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., ½c. per lb higher.			
water-clear, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb.	.27	-	—
20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.28	-	—
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.29	-	.35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs..lb.	.75	-	.78
Poppy flowers, bls..lb.	.50	-	.55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures..lb.	.20½	-	.21
Dutch, bgs..lb.	.20½	-	.21
Turkish, bgs..lb.	.14	-	.14½
futures, bgs..lb.	.13½	-	.14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	9.60	-	—
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.	10.35	-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	9.00	-	—
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.	9.75	-	—
tanks, works..100 lbs.	8.25	-	—
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	9.60	-	—
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.	9.75	-	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.0735	-	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.0800	-	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.03375	-	—
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.0365	-	—
tanks, same basis..lb.	.03¼	-	—
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works..lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l..lb.	.08	-	—
Potassium abietate..lb.	.08	-	—
Acetate, USP, dms..lb.	.28	-	.30
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb.	.20	-	.22
powd., dms..lb.	.22	-	.24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l..lb.	.12½	-	.12¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.	200.00	-	—
ton lots, works..ton.	218.50	-	—
less ton lots, works..ton.	225.50	-	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb.	.48	-	—
25-200 lbs..lb.	.50	-	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb.	.33	-	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.07½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis..lb.	.08	-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.06	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.06½	-	—
Carbonate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb.	.16	-	.18
powd., bbls., dms..lb.	.21	-	.23
Cinnamate, tech., kgs..lb.	.25	-	.29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb.	.08½	-	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.085	-	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb.	.09	-	—
l.c.l., works..lb.	.09½	-	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb.	12	-	—
Chlorite, USP, cryst., bbls..lb.	.26	-	.27
gran., bbls..lb.	.29	-	.32
powd., bbls..lb.	.29	-	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..lb.	.37½	-	42½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works..lb.	.55	-	—
Fluoride, dms., works..lb.	.24	-	—
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb.	2.05	-	2.20

KELLOGG *Polymerized* OILS

OKO • KPO • T-1215 • M-25

For manufacturers who require polymerized oils, the Spencer Kellogg service is exceptionally valuable. A complete range of oils is available. The highest quality and the closest adherence to specifications are assured by the use of the most modern equipment and by the long experience of the Kellogg plant staffs in controlling these processes.

The basic material for all Kellogg Polymerized Oils is "Superior", alkali-refined, washed and vacuum dried, the standard of quality for all varnish oils. From this, polymerized oils are made by a choice of two processes: Kellogg's "KPO" oils under a carbon dioxide atmosphere to eliminate surface oxidation; Kellogg's "OKO" oils under vacuum to remove all breakdown products as fast as formed.

All Kellogg "OKO" oils have an acid value of 1-3 and you may select any required viscosity. Color is 35Y-6R maximum. Kellogg "KPO" oils range from X to Z4 in viscosity, acid values from 6-8 to 18-22, color from 25Y-3R to 40Y-4R. Kellogg T-1215 and Special M-25 oils provide high viscosities with moderate acid values.

In addition to this wide range of stock oils, the service of polymerizing oils to manufacturers' specifications is provided. Consult the Kellogg Technical Service Department. Complete chemical constant charts of Kellogg Polymerized oils will be sent you on request.

The First Name in Vegetable Oils

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SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, Inc.

Buffalo 5, N.Y.

Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate—Red, Spanish Oxide

Potassium guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. .78 - —
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bblz.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs works, lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13¾
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —

Potassium silicate, solut., 40.5° Fe, ret. dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .14½- .15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O_4 min. 90%, works..ton 32.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
tech., works .....lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, cms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .12½- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works..ton 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .65
Prince's pine herb, bls..... lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots..lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .037 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).

Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works.....lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt alld. E.....lb. .20½- —
l.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works....kilo 30.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Flenseed)
Pulsatilla herb, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- .04
Chicago .....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05½- .04½
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .03½- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots...lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%: for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.10 - 7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —

Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works....lb. .26 - —
powder, 1.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works...lb. .38 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.53
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .69½- .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .69 - .90
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots, gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 9.00 - 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .17½- —
liq., 25% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .09½- —
tanbis, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
solid, 67% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .14 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 67% tannin, bgs., c.l. ex dock, duty extra..lb. .12½- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $30.00 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs.....lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask 76.00 - 78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Quinidine, NF, V. cryst., cns.....oz 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns .....oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns. 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .95 Nom.
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .89½- —
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV 100 ozs.....oz 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .34½- .35
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - .35½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .69 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.23
Prices 1c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, L.c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, Pac.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1½c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equated with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs, 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .11½- 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .11½- 11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .05¾- 09¾
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works..... lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, bgs., works..lb. .40 - .41
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .05½
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06½- .07
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .90
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .30
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade I, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .06½- .07½
dock..lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .07½- .08
ex whse., New York.....lb. .09½- —

Courtesy of Becton, Dickinson & Company, Rutherford, New Jersey

PENNSALT *hydrofluoric acid*

for ETCHING • POLISHING • FROSTING

Many glass manufacturers everywhere have shown a preference for Pennsalt Hydrofluoric acid . . . and found that it fulfills exacting requirements . . . from etching precision medical instruments of glass, to frosting, polishing and etching fine decorative glassware.

In addition, Pennsalt HF is reliable for frosting electric light bulbs, pickling stainless steel, cleaning castings, improving the quality of glassmakers' sand and other important industrial raw materials . . . as well as in the preparation of fluorine compounds.

Pennsalt HF is available in strengths of 30%, 52%, 60% and 80% for domestic users; 71-75% for export. Strengths 60% and above shipped in steel containers . . . weaker strengths in rubber drums. Write for full details. Heavy Chemicals Division, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

OTHER PENN SALT PRODUCTS for glass and ceramic industries

Aluminum Hydrate • Calcined Alumina • Ferric Chloride, anhydrous • Kryolith* (Natural Greenland Cryolite) • Muriatic, Nitric, Sulphuric Acids • Salt Cake.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1948

Develops MS-Soluble Alkyd Compatible With Amine Resins

Aroplaz 1081-M Helps Produce Quality Finishes at Lower Cost

Aroplaz 1081-M, a new mineral spirits soluble alkyd, compatible in all ratios with most melamine and urea resins, has been developed and is now being marketed by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

This high viscosity, pure oxidizing medium-oil-length alkyd, for application by brush, dip or spray, can be used advantageously for industrial baking finishes, either alone or in combination with amine resins. It can be baked or air-dried without amine resins for industrial goods and general utility finishes.

High Package Consistency With Low Solids

Use of Aroplaz 1081-M will permit economical production of top quality finishes at considerably lower cost, because its very high viscosity allows preparation of such finishes at standard package consistency with much lower than usual vehicle solids content. Satisfactory enamel package consistency can be maintained with vehicles ranging as low as 33 to 36 per cent solids.

The resin can be used in white or colored formulations for industrial applications. Air-dried films based on Aroplaz 1081-M possess good initial color and gloss, as well as toughness, adhesion, and exterior durability. At the same time, the finishes exhibit much better "through dry" and gloss-retentive properties than conventional alkyds of similar oil length.

MORE

More Than Ninety Percent Of Low-pressure Aerosols Now Contain 'Pyrenones'

Concentrates Are Non-Toxic to Man and Animals — Free From Odor, Irritation, Fire Hazards

Pyrenone aerosol concentrates, made from technical piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins, are present in more than ninety per cent of all low-pressure aerosol formulations, it was revealed recently. The new low-pressure aerosol bombs, in which U.S.I. pyrenones are essential components, are said to be simple and clean to use, and to destroy most household insect pests with very small amounts of spray. Obtainable from an increasing number of manufacturers, they are more economically priced than the more familiar high-pressure bombs.

Pyrenones Meet Low-Pressure Aerosol Requirements

Aerosols, as they were developed for the armed forces, and as they are most widely known by the public, are of the type more accurately termed "liquefied gas aerosols." They are made up of a mixture of gas or gases which liquefy under low pressures, and a concentrated oil solution of insecticide ingredients which is completely soluble in the liquefied gas. The weight ratio of the two lies generally in the range of 80-90 parts of gas to 10-20 parts of insecticide solution.

NEW LOW-PRESSURE AEROSOLS are economical, simple, clean to use. More than ninety per cent of them contain U.S.I. Pyrenones — non-inflammable, odorless products which are highly toxic to insects, non-toxic to man and animals.

To whatever extent is possible, it is required that the mixture of gas and insecticide solution be: (1) Highly insecticidal, requiring only small doses (e.g., 3.0 grams per 1,000 cubic feet) for control of common household flying insects. (2) Free from odor, irritation, or toxic hazards when man or animals are exposed to the aerosol mist. (3) Non-inflammable and otherwise safe for normal handling, storage, and use.

Pyrenones for the insecticide solution phase of aerosol formulations fulfill all these requirements. They consist of chemically and

MORE

New Cure Found For Blind Staggers

"Blind staggers" (selenium poisoning) of cattle can be counteracted by the amino acid, methionine, according to a disclosure made recently at a meeting of a prominent American scientific society.

Selenium poisoning has killed thousands of sheep and cattle in the dry plains of the west, the investigators state. Although notable progress has been made in preventing the disease by excluding selenate-containing soils from pasture and farming lands, "much work remains to be done on the mechanism of the disease."

The investigators found that methionine was capable of reversing the effect of the selenate. Moreover, they stated, "the evidence pointed to its action as being specific, for a definite relationship was found to exist between the methionine necessary to counteract a given amount of selenate."

THE AMERICAN HYDROCARBON SYNTHESIS: VIII

New Source Of Alcohols Provided By American Hydrocarbon Synthesis

The American Hydrocarbon Synthesis will provide a new industrial source of methyl, ethyl, and normal-butyl alcohol. From the process will also come commercial quantities of now hard-to-get alcohols such as isobutyl, normal-propyl, isoamyl, and normal-amyl. The availability of these compounds will stimulate their applications in the protective coatings, pharmaceutical, and other key industries, paving the way toward new developments.

Alcohols Widely Used

In industrial chemistry, no group of organic raw materials is more widely used than the alcohols. They are employed as solvents and solvent activators for a wide range of substances, and form an important class of intermediates. Products resulting from their chemical reactions have an even more extensive sphere of application than the alcohols themselves.

Up to the present, each member of this important alcohol group has been obtained from a separate source. For example, until recent years, methyl (wood) alcohol was distilled from pyroligneous liquors resulting from the destructive distillation of wood. During the last decade, however, the bulk of methyl alcohol has been prepared synthetically from the interaction of carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Ethyl alcohol is produced naturally from a fermentation process, or synthetically from ethylene gas. Fermentation provides a natural source for butanol; and the compound is also manufactured synthetically from acetaldehyde.

All Lower Alcohols From Common Source

The American Hydrocarbon Synthesis provides a single source for all three of these well-known alcohols. In addition to these compounds, the water-soluble stream of the process also supplies isobutyl alcohol, normal-propyl alcohol, isoamyl alcohol, and normal-amyl alcohol. These compounds today have limited commercial applications, but this is doubtlessly due to the lack of a large-scale source of supply.

Use of Lesser-Known Alcohols to be Stimulated

The establishment of a dependable commercial source of supply will stimulate the applications of these heretofore less used

MORE

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August ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1948

CONTINUED

Hydrocarbon Synthesis

lower alcohols. They will form a much desired complement to the three alcohols — methyl, ethyl, and normal-butyl — most widely used at the present. They will provide users with a greater choice in the selection of the proper solvent. Many specialty uses will be found for them, particularly for the amyls; and products synthesized from them will possess a wider range of physical properties.

Aid to Lacquer Formulators

An example of the potentialities of the new compounds is found in the case of normal-propyl alcohol. As one would expect from its position in the aliphatic alcohol series, its properties are midway between those of ethyl and normal-butyl alcohol. The properties of the esters of these three alcohols from the same acid bear similar relationships. This fact gives lacquer formulators greater latitude in establishing a balanced solvent composition.

Here is how it would work in an actual situation: The wide use of ethyl acetate and butyl acetate in lacquer formulations is well known. But propyl acetate, used in conjunction with them, will yield a solvent mixture more nearly uniform over its drying period.

Pure Normal-Amyl Alcohol

Normal-amyl alcohol, unmixed with other amyl alcohols, will be an important addition to the five-carbon alcohols. Nearly all commercial amyl alcohols at present are mixtures of the several five-carbon compounds. The fermentation product, for example, is a mixture of isoamyl and active amyl alcohols. The bulk of the synthetic amyl alcohols, obtained through the chlorination of pentane, are mixtures of amyl alcohols containing secondary and branched chain compounds.

Pure normal-amyl alcohol will provide better solvent power than the amyl alcohols now on the market. Wide application for this compound is anticipated in the drug and pharmaceutical industries, both as a solvent and as an intermediate. And, because normal-amyl esters of the lower aliphatic acids have better solvent powers for nitrocellulose than the secondary or isoamyl alcohols, the normal esters will be welcomed by the lacquer formulators as well.

Lower Normal Alcohols Available

U.S.I. will make a complete series of the low normal alcohols available from the water-soluble stream of the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis process. This is part of U.S.I.'s continually expanding program of service to industry. The date of availability will be announced in a forthcoming issue of *U.S.I. Chemical News.*

CONTINUED

Low-Pressure Aerosols

entomologically standardized oil concentrates of technical piperonyl butoxide and purified extracts of pyrethrum. The ratio of piperonyl butoxide to pyrethrins and total concentration of the two is pre-determined by the perform-

New Pamphlet On Low-Pressure Aerosols

A four-page guide to the formulation of low-pressure liquefied gas insecticide aerosols has just been published by the Insecticide Division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. Second in a series designed to acquaint insecticide formulators, entomologists, and other users of insecticide materials with the properties and applications of U.S.I. products in this field, it discusses in detail the insecticide ingredient phase of aerosols. Copies may be obtained by writing the Editor of *Chemical News.*

ance characteristics desired in the finished aerosol, and includes consideration of any other insecticidal agent to be utilized in the formula. Nearly all conceivable preferences in the way of performance requirements are obtainable in pyrenone concentrates.

CONTINUED

MS-Soluble Alkyd

SPECIFICATIONS • AROPLAZ 1081-M

Non-Volatile: 49-51%
Solvent: Mineral Spirits
Viscosity (G.H.): Z_4-Z_6 (63.4-148 poises)
Acid Value (Solids): 6-10
Color, Solution (Gardner '33): 6-8
Wt. per Gal. at 25° (Solution): 7.65-7.75 Pounds
Wt. per Gal. at 25° (Solids): 9.20-9.30 Pounds
P.A. Content of Non-Volatile: 34% by weight
Oil Content of Non-Volatile: 50% by weight

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new soybean resin, described as a fine powder, light cream in color, with high adhesive strength, is claimed to be compatible with isolated proteins, caseins, latex, and various pigments. **(No. 349)**

A glass that carries an electric current, developed secretly for the Armed Forces during the war, is now commercially available. It is designed to eliminate icing and fogging of windshields and windows. **(No. 350)**

A new vegetable wax, alleged to have a melting point of 180-1 degrees F. and to possess high oil-retention value, is claimed to be useful in the manufacture of carbon paper and carbon ink. **(No. 351)**

To simplify odor control problems, a new kit is now offered which contains 12 different masking agents now used successfully to increase the marketability of products having unattractive odors. **(No. 352)**

Two new metal cleaners, said to be effective individually or in combination for cleaning a wide variety of metals and alloys, are claimed to be without harmful physiological effect. **(No. 353)**

An organic formulae stencil, designed to facilitate the drawing of complex organic structural formulae, is described as containing eight characteristic ring systems. **(No. 354)**

To soften automobile undercoatings, a new product has been placed on the market which will soften undercoating in six to seven minutes permitting it to be scraped off with a putty knife, the manufacturer claims. **(No. 355)**

A line of anti-mycotic papers is designed to reduce the loss suffered through the action of fungi and molds. When used either as a liner or other wrapper, these papers are claimed to retard mold growth on bread, spices, tobacco, leather goods, marmalade, licorice and other products. **(No. 356)**

A fluorescent acrylic plastic, now marketed for the first time, may be used for self-illuminating lettering, and other industrial and commercial uses, the manufacturers suggest. **(No. 357)**

A new germicide, claimed to be 25 times more powerful than carbolic acid, is described as neither toxic nor irritating to the skin. **(No. 358)**

A stainless steel flexible hose, said to be designed specifically for the chemical industry, conveys liquids, acids, chemicals, steam, air and gases, the makers state. **(No. 359)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%
Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR
*Registered Trade Mark

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Araplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions Urethane, U.S.P.
Nitrocellulose Solutions DL-Methionine
Ethylene

Printed in U.S.A.

Red, Spanish oxide, grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .65½ - .65½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .65½ - .65½
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼ - —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .21½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .63@6- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .22¼ - .48
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. 2.27 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. .35 - —
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .68 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.80 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb 2.00 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhatany root, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls. .....kilo.125.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
95%, bots. .....cedar
Rice bran concentrate, dms., town, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. 31½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb. .13 Nom.
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .19 - .19½
Spanish, bls. .....
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.60 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.70 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 18.00 -20.00
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. 1 percent. 2.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root)
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton 43.00 - —
Rue, herb, bls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, bots. .....gram. .23 - .29

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .34 - .35
Saccharin gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.27.00 -28.00
boxes .....lb.25.00 -26.00
Safrol, ctns. .....lb. .78 - 1.20
Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Dalmatian, bls. .....lb. .25 - .25½
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½ - .14
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½ - .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs. .....lb. .09½ - —
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
ens. .....lb.20.00 -25.00
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
Salol, gran., bots., sgs. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
fib. dms. .....
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.a.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.60
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton.25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.50 -11.80
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.70 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns. .....lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. .....lb. .40 - .42
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, wdr., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾ - —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots...lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.05
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .17 - .19
No. 3, bls .....lb. .13 - .14
Pods, bls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb lots..lb. .62½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .72½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .73 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher to rail packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works..ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½ - .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. .74⅝ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .62¼ - —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .62½ - —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .62¾ - —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¼ - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½ - —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz 40 - —

Simarubra bark, bls. .....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs 2.85 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., l.c.l., zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso; (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —

Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb .09½ - .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. 07½ - .08½
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works. lb. .79 - —
semi refined, bbls. works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works lb 13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. — - —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works. .....gal. .70 - —
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots. .....lb. .46 - .51
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .47 - .52
smaller lots .....
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾ - .09½
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 11½ - 12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 11¾ - .12⅛
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —

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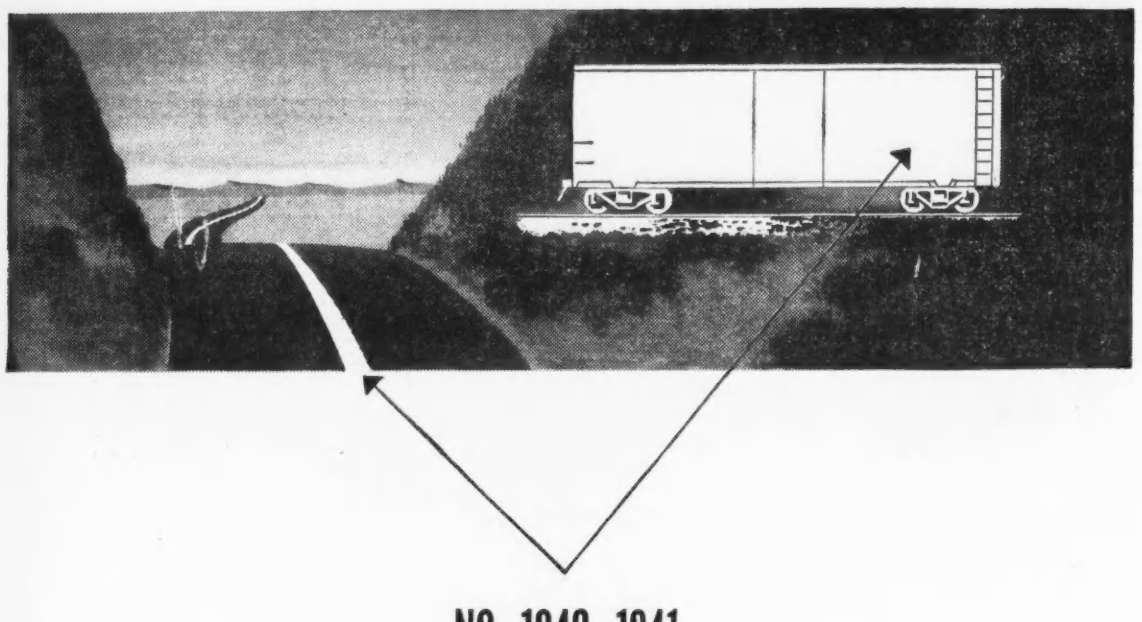
Sodium Bisulphite—Stramonium Leaves

Sodium bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms..... lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- .08
powd., kgs., works..... lb. 08¾- —
Chloride (see Salt)
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..... lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .11¼- .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls..... lb. .21½- —
dms. ..... lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls..... lb. .28 - —
dms. ..... lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., works, ton lots.... lb. .75 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms..... lb. .15 - .15½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works.. lb. .10½- .11¼
anhydrous dms., works..... lb. .13 - .14½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works.. lb. 09¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 10¼- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..... lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Sodium glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. ..... lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .21 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms..... lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, dms..... lb. .73 - —
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c higher
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars..... lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, 50%, edible, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .13 - .15½
Mandelate, dms. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 90.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metal, dms., works..... lb. .16½- —
Metanilate, bgs ..... lb. 45 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs 3.65 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., works.. lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 200 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthlenate, bbls..... lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton. 42.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse.. ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..... ton. 44.50 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports.... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs 5.55 - 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.... lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works.. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works. lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs..... lb. .12 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works..... lb .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls..... lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms..... lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1.... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works..... ton 16.00 -17.00
42°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works..... ton 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 05½- .06
Stannate dms., works, frt. alld. E.. lb .78 - —
Stearate, bb.... works..... lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .16¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphoindigotate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.00
fused, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bolls., c.l., frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms.. lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls..... lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..... lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works..... ton 55.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works..... lb. .50 - —
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .16 - —
5 tons, works..... lb. 10½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.... lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. 07¼- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald.. lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld.. lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis. lb. .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis.. lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities same basis. lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works, lb 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms.. lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names)
Sodium sulphabenzamide, bots..... lb. 4.00 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works..... gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex.. gal. .27 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works.. lb. 25½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works..... lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works..... lb. .1850 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works.. lb. .26½- —
20,000 lbs., works..... lb. .26¾- —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .27 - .30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works.. lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works..... lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .43 - .45
Spikenard root, bls..... lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., boxs..... lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls..... lb. .12 Nom.
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.01 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 6.53 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 7.27 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08¾- .09¼
imported, bgs., c.l..... lb. 09 - —
Rice, bgs., c.l..... lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l..... lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs..... lb. .0705- .0750
Staversacre seed, bgs..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..... lb. .33 - .35
Stonecroot, bls..... lb. 07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs..... lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21



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Low-priced paints for freight cars, zone markings, and drums—and low-cost "dime store" and license plate enamels—gain many valuable properties when you base them on these well-standardized general-purpose vehicles. Initial gloss is excellent, either baked or air-dried, and setting speed is exceptionally fast. No. 1940 is cut in VMP naphtha, while No. 1941 is cut in mineral spirits. For details and working samples of these popular vehicles write direct to the Sales Department at Detroit.

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

RCI

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit 20, Michigan

Other Plants: Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Seattle, Washington • Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Liverpool, England • Paris, France • Sydney, Australia • Zurich, Switzerland • Milan, Italy • Buenos Aires, Argentina

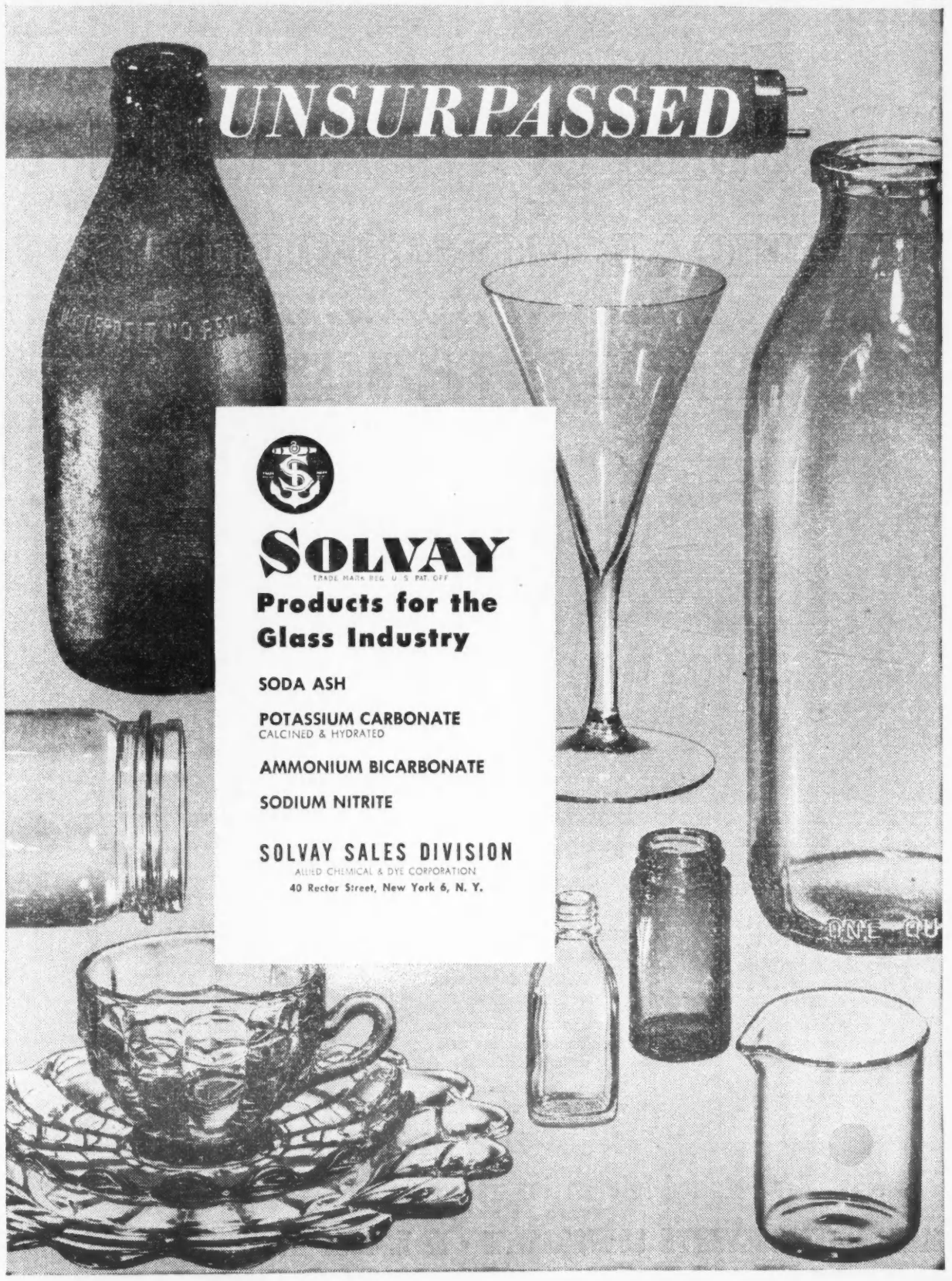
SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Streptomycin, hospitals .....gram, 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers .....gram, 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.
lb. 62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98% bbls.....lb. 22 - .24
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. 43½ - .44
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Lactate, dms.....lb 07½ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb 08¼ - 08¾ •
l.c.l., works.....lb 38 - .40
Oxalate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Salicylate, bbls., works.....lb
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs.
oz. 1.25 • —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs
oz 1.00 • —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works....lb. .15 • —
Styrohl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. 55 • —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 • —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 • —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb. 9.00 • —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 • —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works..lb. 9.00 • —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 • —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin • sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole • sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines contract..long ton 18.00 • —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton 22.00 • —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.90 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls kgs.. lb .18 - .20
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 • —
l.c.l works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - 5.90
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 5.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 5.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. 03½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 04¼ - —
10 gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. 07¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 • —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. 0635 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works, lb. .16 • —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 25%, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton 55.00 • —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 • —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 • —
stainless, bbls. .....lb 14½ - —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton 88.00 • —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. 70½ - .78
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla..unit-ton. .82 • —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton 21.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton 22.70 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.....ton 22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton 14.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....ton 17.50 • —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 24.00 • —
l.c.l .....ton 26.50 -28.00
98.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton 21.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton 24.50 • —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 22.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton 35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .13¾ - —
fancy, loose.....lb. .14 - —
special, loose.....lb. .12½ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08½ - .09
50%, dms. .....lb. .12½ - .13
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .10 • .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.00 • —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 • —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk. unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. .....lb. .15 • .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb. .10 • .10½
medium grades, bgs. .....lb. .08½ - .09½
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .53 • —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .56 • —
tanks, works .....gal. .47 • —
25-28% dms., c.l., works.....gal. .66 • —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .69 • —
tanks, works .....gal. .60 • —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .40 • .45
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. .85 • .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 • —
dms. .....lb. .44½ - .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb. .49 • .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l .....lb. .25 • .25¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .95 • .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 • 1.02

Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., South.....lb. 14 • —
tanks, South.....lb. 13 • —
prime, dms. .....lb. .43 • .97
Terpineol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. 19½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 20 • —
tanks, works .....lb. 19 • —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb 65 • 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. 61 • 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.....lb. 08 • 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, USP, 55 gal dms., works..lb 20 • 21½
smaller dms., works.....lb 23½ - 25
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works lb 63 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. 51½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 • —
tanks .....lb. 50 • —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 80 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 90 • 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 6.00 • 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo. 160.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb 5.50 • 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 • —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb 3.50 • —
Thyme, French, bgs. .....lb. .23 • .24
futures, bgs. .....lb. .17 • .18
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .09½ - .10
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb 3.65 • 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb 3.55 • 4.25
Tinlo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 • .98
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works.....lb. .71½ - —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. 1.03 • —
Straits .....lb. 1.02 • —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. 1.01 • 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. 60 • 62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 17½ - .18
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18 • .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 17½ - 18
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. 18 • 19
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 06¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb 06½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 06¾ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 19½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E .....lb. 20 • 20½
Titanium hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 07½ - —
l.c.l., dlv .....lb. 08 • —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 06¾ - 07
l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. 07¼ - 07½
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb 06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 07¼ - —
Titanium magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c higher
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms....lb. .54½ - .55
smaller, pkgs., works. .....lb 60 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. 52 • —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb 80 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base (see Orthotoluidin)
Toluol, coal tar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .24½ - —
Birmingham, Ala.....gal. .23½ - —
Chicago district.....gal. .23½ - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .24 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .23 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .23 • —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .24 • —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .24½ - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .23½ - —
tanks, East, frt. alld.....gal. .28 • .30
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¼c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 6½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. 6c.), Va. 30c. (2½c.)
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.....lb. 85 - 95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cns.....lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. 85 - 90
Sarinam, cs. .....lb. 85 - 90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz 52 • —



Triacetin—Witherite

Triacetin, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms..lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers..lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller containers..lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .07½- .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works..lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 2..lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3..lb. .10½- .11
Zone 4..lb. .10½- .11

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md.; Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .57½- .60½
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .58 - .67
tanks, dlvd..lb. .39½- .45
petroleum, dms., c.l., d.vd..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22½- —
smaller containers..lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms..lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers..lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .19 - —
Trimethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
tanks..lb. .10 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- .33½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29 - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., dms., 25%-40%, dms., l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%..lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works..lb. .55 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, pgs., c.l., works..lb. 0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works..lb. 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. 015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works..lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .31 - .32
Madras, bgs..lb. .23½- .24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East..gal. .65 - —
tanks, East..gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse..gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC..gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works..gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs..lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.80.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.98.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton.100.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls..lb. .30 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock...ton.84.00 -85.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.57.00 -58.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .11 - .11½
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cos., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 5.00 - 5.50
whole, tins..lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Tahiti, tins..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17¼
5-gal. cns., works..lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridine, ret. dms., works...lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Tree bark, bls..lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.82.00 -83.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.80.00 -81.00
extract, liquid, 56% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
tanks, works..lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs..lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs..lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs..lb. .58 - .59
Western hemisphere, bgs..lb. .58 - .59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs..lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs..lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs..lb. .62 - .63
refined, bgs..lb. .65 - .66

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .72 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .85 Nom.
No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .76 Nom.
refined bgs., ton lots..lb. .80 Nom.
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.20 Nom.
No. 2..lb. 1.18 Nom.

powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Cerosin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
135°-140° m.p., bgs..lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs..lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .15 - .16
black, cns., 30 tons, same basis, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .13½- .14½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis, works..lb. .25½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis...lb. .21½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .21½- .23½
205°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis...lb. .19½- —
smaller cns., same basis...lb. .20 - .21
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis, works..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .34½- .37½
Montan, crude, bgs..lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots...lb. .68 - .70
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. .73 - .74
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .26 - .28
182-183 m.p., bgs..lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs..lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs..lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs..lb. .28½- .29½
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs..lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs..lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs..lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs..lb. .23½- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..lb. .41 - .42
cake, cs..lb. .42 - .43
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse..ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works..ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 -27.50
98% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
96% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l..ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l..ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l..ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs..lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls..lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls..lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls..lb. .14 - .16
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).

CSC MAMMOTH CHEMICAL CIRCUS
from its
COLOSSAL CONGREGATION
of
CHEMICAL CONCOCTIONS
CSC points with pride... to the
CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH

STABLE · ODORLESS · WATER-WHITE

Specifications
Specific Gravity: 1.118 to 1.120 at 20°C./20°C.
Acidity: Not more than 0.01%, calculated as phthalic acid.
Water: No turbidity when one volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Be. gasoline.
Purity: 99% to 100% ester, by weight.

USES
Effective fixative for perfumes and essential oils!
Authorized denaturant for ethyl alcohol!
Excellent plasticizer for cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate!
Unexcelled solvent for a wide variety of materials!

Properties
Molecular Weight: 222.23
Boiling Point: 296.1°C. at 760 mm. of mercury.
Flash Point: 151.7°C. (305°F.).
Melting Point: —40.5°C.
Weight per U. S. Gallon: 9.31 pounds at 68°F.

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COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION · 17 E. 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17

Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..
ton 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs. .....lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls.....lb 40 - 45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. 29 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7° ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 21 - —
45° dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. 24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
Xylidine, mixed, dms.....lb. 42½- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala.....gal. .23½- —
Chicago district.....gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .23½- —
tanks, East, frt. alld.....gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 5/16c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (6c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2½c.).

Y

Yara yarn, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 20 B units, per gram, dms...lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms...lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms...lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms...lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .29½- —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .01½- .02½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .01½- .03½
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .01½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .01½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works, lb. .01½- .02½
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza),
Yerba santa leaves, lbs.....lb. .35 - .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms.....lb. .30 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works, lb. .10½- .11½
USP, precip., powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0360- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .35 - .36
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works, lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .1785- .1860
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .48
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .51½- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .42½- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., American process, leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
35% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
50% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb .14½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., delvd., same basis..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld..lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08½- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. .....lb. .31 - .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1180- .1350
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast .....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies....lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .09½- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
basic carbonate, solution, bbls., works..lb. .30½- —

Woodflour—Zirconium Sulphate

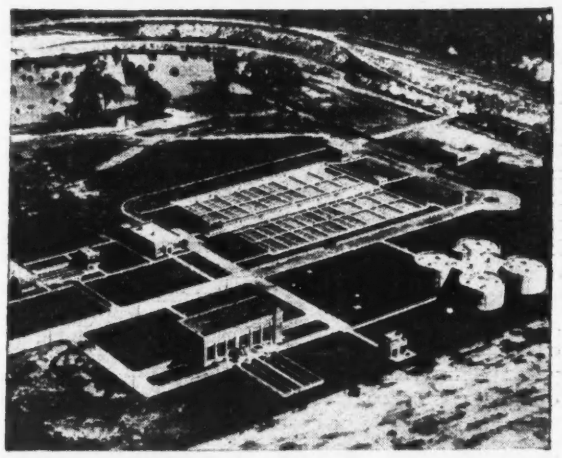
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 88% 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works..lb. .25 - —
98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .44½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works...lb. .45 - .49
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .50½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works..lb. .60 - .65
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works..lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .03½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .04½- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works....lb. .12 - .19
Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works..lb. .38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

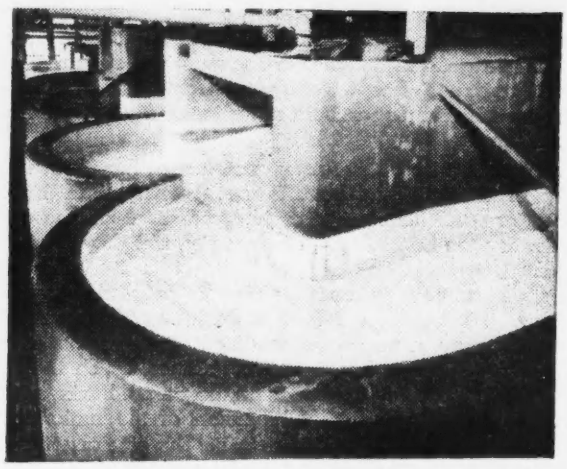
The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the August 1 issue of OPD.

HOW CAN ISCO PRODUCTS WORK FOR YOU?

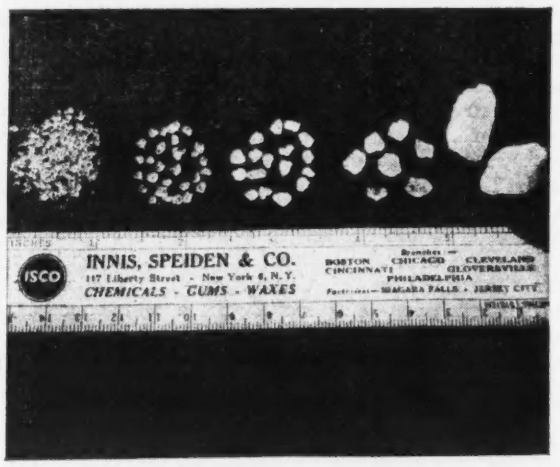
In the Chemical and Allied Industries



Ferric Chloride—Sold in lumps and crystals in 500 lb. bbls. **Ferri-Clear** is the ISCO coagulant for sewage and industrial wastes. Provides effective, economical means of increasing efficiency of the ordinary sedimentation plant. Coagulant for wide range of industrial wastes. Low-cost, powerful sludge coagulant. Write for free booklet. Above, typical sewage treatment plant using Ferrichlor.



Chloride of Lime—CaCl (ClO). $4H_2O$. 35-37% Available Chlorine. Has many uses in sanitation, public health and industry. Used for bleaching and processing paper, textiles, in laundry bleaching, wherever sterilization is a problem such as water, dairies, etc., in manufacture of textiles, pulp, paper, chemicals, etc. Above, as used in paper processing.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Business Should Be Assured

It is a sad commentary on the processes of democratic governing that businessmen are fearful collectively to confer advisorily with a governmental agency. This fear is manifested quite often and in various connections. The latest manifestation in connection with an advisory conference on the exporting of alkalies is really a minor one. Big and little, these manifestations of fearfulness derive chiefly from the uncertainty which attends the general concept of the purview of the so-called "antitrust" laws as they are from time to time interpreted by the Department of Justice and also by the courts.

In common with all statutory enactments, the phraseology of the antitrust laws is not characterized by clarity or definiteness. The interpretation of those statutes by the courts have been many, but they have added to, rather than decreased, the confusion which businessmen meet in their endeavors to understand the laws' proscriptions of their activities. The antitrust laws are badly in need of emendment—in purpose, as well as in phrasing. But, the opportunities which they now afford for fearful reluctance on the part of businessmen to attempt a better stabilization of the national economy need not be used or persist. The official sanctioning of the cooperation of business in that job of stabilization could be more clearly and more convincingly stated to the distinct advantage of the public welfare, whatever may be the letter of the law.

The fearfulness and less aggravated reluctance of businessmen in the United States toward cooperation in governmental economic endeavors are seized upon by soviet propagandists as additional evidence of the impracticability of democracy. Those point with all manner of self-satisfaction to the partnership of government and business in their lands. They do not, of course, dwell upon the fact that the partnership is imposed upon business and that the role of the latter is minor indeed. They aim to make the point that government and business work together. They make it. Government and business should be partners—must be for the full good of both of them. They can be partners under the equalities of democracy—but not under suspicions such as permeate and adhere to the concepts, official as well as popular, of the antitrust laws.

Depression or Repression

The latest rock on which the currents of economic comment divide is whether business and the public are worrying over the inflation that is slowly engulfing them. Among economic commentators, there are just about as many who say that the general sentiment is "Today we live—high; let tomorrow take care of its own," as there are who profess to find everybody biting his nails, tearing his hair, and scribbling himself into writer's cramp trying to figure out how to check the wild, winged horses that are headed for the stratosphere with costs.

The inflation is like the weather: there is unlimited talking about it, universal blaming of, and nothing being done. As a matter of fact, to judge by what is suggested and what is charged, the people, as such and as in government represented, are competent to do just about as much about the inflation as they can do about the weather. Protective measures are about all that can be applied. What these should be with respect to inflation is not so well known as is what will protect against inclement weather.

So it has been for cycles and cycles. Perhaps the reason is that all too many are inclined to make the most of inflation's fattening of greed, hoping, in spite of sad experiences, that the fat acquired will enable them to hibernate comfortably through the inevitable lean period. Certainly those who keep costs continuously going up and up could pull out the plug. It is not difficult, however, to conceive why they prefer to let the dam burst—every depression has somehow or other come to an end, even though the latest ones termination cost many millions of human lives and wrecked many nations.

Even those who know and believe that retreat is better than defeat—and they are not everywhere the majority—do not all recognize that repression is much to be preferred to depression. A free people is reluctant to restrict itself economically. It must be restricted by external forces. So, it is sort of over-optimistic and naive to expect that the inflation now spreading will be checked by repression, and not allowed to take the "natural course" set by its predecessors.

A New Bogeyman

The antitrust laws have recently been given a helper in their role as the bogeyman of business. The new fright-instiller is fathered by the growing tendency of politicians to make capital for job-perpetuation out of the largely imaginary woes of small business. Businessmen, quite justifiedly, fear that, even though they might be exempt from antitrust law suspicions or worse in helping some governmental agency to arrange a better distribution of goods, they could not with impunity follow out any such arrangement. They would meet the same wrathful denunciation that had fallen widely when quotas were enforced, that now falls upon businessmen and governmental employees when some small business—two men and one girl—has difficulty in getting an export license.

The new political fad of making a fetish of the smallness of a business often smashes all the logic of economics. It is not infrequently carried so far as to eliminate all regard for whether the business is efficient, whether it is greedily profiteering, even whether it is honest. It is small; therefore it must be championed against everything that does not fit its policies or promote its purposes. So, the industry which endeavors to help the government to replace commercial uncertainty and inflation with some measure of stability finds itself pilloried in public print and condemned in congressional committee as a competition-destroying monster.

Something might be gained for general economic welfare if the Department of Justice were to turn its attention to some of the things that are done in the name of legislating. Surely the antimargarin operations of the butter bloc are concerted action destructive of competition by a combination clearly in restraint of trade.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

Army doctors of non-professional administrative work.

General Bliss wants to maintain a ratio of one administrative officer to every three doctors, thus allowing doctors to continue in strictly professional work. Prior to World War II, this ratio was only one administrative type officer for each twelve doctors. New regulations permit reservists to be called for voluntary three-year tours at the highest grade they held prior to processing for separation, up to lieutenant-colonel. Age-in-grade restrictions have been removed, so that officers beyond the usual age maximum for their rank are eligible for active duty.

Qualified optometrists, sanitary engineers, psychologists, physiologists, biochemists, nutritionists and serologists are most needed. Those under thirty years of age may apply for competitive tours of duty for commissioning in the Regular Army.

Stream Pollution Studied

Research aimed at reducing sewage and industrial waste pollution of the water resources, which is expected to be expanded under the provisions of the recently enacted water-pollution control act, is already going on at twelve universities and investigation centers around the country.

The research is aimed at improving methods of measurement of water pollution and discovery of methods of treatment of sewage and industrial wastes. The investigators under whose direction the research is carried on are recognized authorities in their respective fields. They are generally assisted parttime by undergraduate and graduate students studying for higher degrees.

Some fifteen separate research projects are underway, which are part of a Federal program initiated in late 1945 for the purpose of improving national health. The program is planned and directed by 250 of the country's foremost civilian scientists.

Mishaps with Drugs

Leaders of the drug industry have reason to feel disturbed over the flurry of activity being directed against some of its products by the Food and Drug Administration. Something seems to have gone haywire in the industry, for there are far too many products finding their way on the market, in which something has happened during the manufacture of processing that has made them potentially dangerous to use.

FDA has had six "recall" programs running against products that have been found potentially dangerous. This is more than at any other time in recent years. Slipups somewhere along the line are to be expected from time to time because things can not be perfect all the time. But for FDA to have to notify the industry six times within the space of a few months that something has happened to its products to make them potentially dangerous should be cause for concern.

No one seems to know where to place the blame for the present situation; whether it is lax supervision in manufacture, carelessness on the part of those handling the products, or a sudden influx of the element of human error that so often occurs and cannot be accounted for. It's apparent, however, that something has gone wrong, and FDA expects the industry to take proper notice of it.

DDT Test Developed

Insecticide chemists have devised a sensitive test that enables them to detect and identify extremely small quantities of DDT. This is regarded as an important achievement because it simplifies protection of public health by making practical the analysis of spray residues and the detection of even traces of DDT in such animal products as milk, eggs, and meats which may have been contaminated as a result of animals eating forage with too much DDT on it.

H. L. Haller, assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, reported this DDT test to the recent Congress on Tropical Medicine meeting in Washington. A substance suspected of containing DDT is treated first with a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and fuming nitric acid, after which sodium methylate is added. This gives an intense blue color from the more poisonous fraction of DDT and a violet-red color from the less active fraction.

This color reaction, says Mr. Haller, permits the estimation of as little as 10 micrograms of DDT (a microgram is one millionth of a gram). With the exception of TDE, which is closely related to DDT, none of the other chlorinated hydrocarbons now coming into use as insecticides interferes with this color test. The method is more specific for DDT than any other method proposed.

Sugar Finagling Charged

Candy manufacturers—theirs being the industry most greatly affected—are burning up the telegraph wires in protest over the way the Department of Agriculture is handling the sugar problem. They are accusing the department of using the machinery of the sugar allotment law to manipulate the market to keep prices up.

The occasion for their latest blast was the recent action of Secretary Brannon in raising the 1948 United States quota of sugar from Cuba by 200,000 tons to a total of 7,200,000 tons. We started out the year with a quota of 7,500,000 tons. Last May it was reduced to 7,000,000 tons over the protest of the candy industry and other industrial users, and now it has been changed again.

This latest action by the department, the manufacturers charge, confirms their suspicions that the sugar act is being used to play the market up and down like an accordion. The reduction in the quota last May was followed by a rise in the price to consumers. Now the increase in the quota is expected to soften the price. The tone of the candy industry's protests indicates it may demand a congressional investigation.

Red Light for Price-Boosts

Senator O'Mahoney has a novel approach to the problem of correcting price-inflation. It is pretty certain that his proposal will not get anywhere in Congress, but it is worth reporting as indicative of some of the schemes being proposed under the guise of anti-inflation measures.

He proposes to apply the "cooling off" theory of the Taft-Hartley labor act to price increases. Before any price increase can go into effect in any industry where 30 percent or more of the output is controlled by five or less producers, the Federal Trade Commission, the Attorney-General, and the Department of Commerce would have thirty days to look into the matter to see whether the price increase was justified.

The senator doesn't say when—if ever—the price-boost can go into effect, if the three agencies find anything wrong in it. Nor does he place any limit on the amount of investigations which the three agencies can make in looking for the reasons behind the increase. Once the company has announced its intention to increase prices it throws itself open to a witch hunt by the government.

Mr. O'Mahoney describes his proposal as "simple." According to the dictionaries, the word, "simple," is subject to various interpretations.

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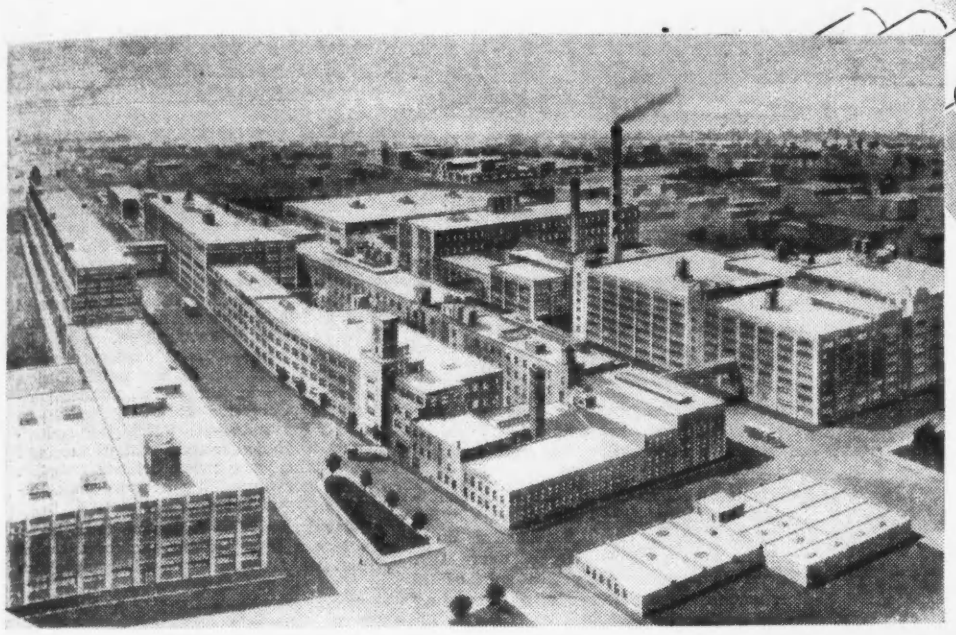
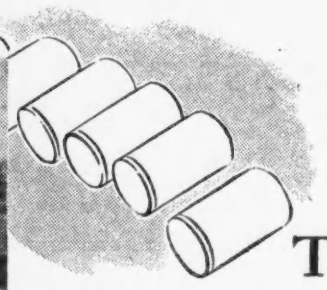


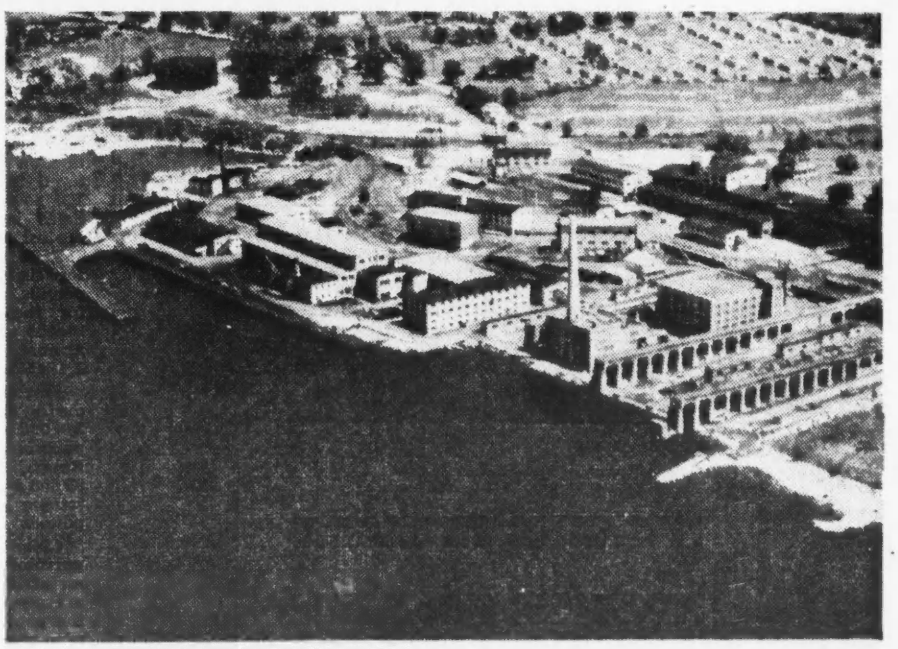
Plant and laboratories—Brooklyn, New York



To meet industry's ever-growing need for Citric Acid, and desiring to maintain our position as the world's largest producer, we have built additional facilities at our new 75 acre plant at Groton, Conn., to manufacture this product. These new facilities augment our present large scale production at our Brooklyn plant.

cost-reducing CITRIC ACID ANHYDROUS now produced at both plants

New plant at Groton, Conn.



The first item being produced at Groton is Citric Acid Anhydrous, thereby making available larger quantities of the *anhydrous* form which is becoming increasingly popular because of its advantages. As this form contains no water of crystallization you pay for the *shipment* of Citric Acid and *Citric Acid only* . . . you pay *storage and handling charges* on Citric Acid and *Citric Acid only.*

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Heavy Chemicals

Index number for heavy chemicals was advanced to 218.1 last week, compared with 217.3 in the preceding period and 199.9 for the corresponding week in 1947. The acid index was advanced to 122.4, compared with 122.1 in the previous week and 119.3 for the same week last year. Higher prices for saltpeter were responsible for the advance in the chemical index and higher hydrofluoric acid caused the revision in the acid index. The recent advance in the lead market occasioned price increases in lead nitrate and lead peroxide and the late increase in the price of nickel brought about advances in nickel acetate, carbonate, formate, nitrate, oxide and sulphate. The zinc based chemicals were decidedly firm although no upward price revisions were announced during the week. Declines were restricted to prices for edible lactic acid, 50 and 80 percent grades.

Advances in copper metal of 2c. per pound by two of the three major producers had a strengthening influence on copper based chemicals although no new price changes were announced in copper sulphate and there was a disposition to await the stabilization of the basic material. Cadmium metal was advanced 15c. per pound with stocks limited. Soda ash distribution remained satisfactory with an absence of distress reports regarding shortage. Caustic soda solid and flaked were short while liquid was in better shape with demand showing some Summer relaxation. The settlement of a strike at a caustic soda plant is expected to ease the pressure for shipments to a certain extent. Chlorine was relatively tight under a steady seasonal demand. Strike at a glacial acetic acid plant remained unsettled.

Twelve wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $2,084,000 in June showed a gain of 26 percent over May. Seven wholesalers showed a gain of 22 percent in inventories over the preceding month. In comparison with June, 1947, their sales were up 63 percent and their inventories were up 35 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 98.8 percent for the week ending July 31, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 103.1 in the preceding week and 103.9 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Import figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Ammonia Liquor—Production in June is placed at 4,146,171 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. May production was 4,286,313 pounds and output in May last year amounted to 4,141,300 pounds. Production for the first half of 1948 registered 24,218,924 pounds, against 25,760,200 pounds for the same period in 1947. Sales in June were 3,020,557 pounds, against 3,159,543 pounds in May and 4,116,500 pounds in June last year. Sales for six months amounted to 21,232,081 pounds, compared with 23,922,800 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947. Stocks on June 30 were 1,172,027 pounds, against 1,286,801 pounds on May 31 and 1,418,552 pounds on June 30, 1947.

Arsenic—Importations of white arsenic during the month of April amounted to 1,249,000 pounds and included 815,000 pounds from Mexico, 185,000 pounds from Russia, 150,000 pounds from Sweden and 99,000 pounds from Canada. Total importations in March amounted to 3,153,000 pounds.

Chlorine—Summer demand for water purification and sewage disposal is maintained at a satisfactory seasonal average. There is also a good call from the paper mills where production is running over 100 percent, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. Stocks at present are not free and the supply position continues to lean toward the tight side.

Copper Sulphate—Higher prices named by some producers of copper metal have strengthened the background for copper sulphate but no upward revision in prices was announced. It was admitted in the trade that an advance was possible in sulphate but it was also asserted that the active season for agricultural use has passed for this year and that producers still have inventories, which might possibly mean a delay in marking up prices.

April exports of copper sulphate totaled 7,594,000 pounds with practically all shipments to Latin American countries. March exports amounted to 8,823,000 pounds, including 3,593,000 pounds destined to Austria.

Production of copper sulphate in the United Kingdom for the first quarter of 1948 was 7,512 metric tons, compared with 9,455 in January-March, 1947.

Lead Nitrate—Priced higher following the recent advance in the metal. Carlots in barrels 21½c. per pound, smaller quanties 22c. per pound works.

Lead Peroxide—Market higher and adjusted to the advanced cost of the basic metal. The price range extends from 39c. to 41c. per pound for barrels, works, depending upon the quantity desired.

Nickel Acetate—Adjusted to a higher level as a result of the increased cost of the metal. Barrels now quoted on the basis of 50c. per pound delivered.

Nickel Carbonate—Priced higher at 50c. per pound for the anhydrous grade and at 48c. for the plating grade delivered.

Nickel Formate—Advanced to 43½-44c. per pound in barrels delivered.

Nickel Nitrate — Advanced 1½c. per pound to 24½c. in barrels, truck loads and 25½c. for less f.o.b. the works.

Nickel Oxide — The black variety advanced to 42c. per pound in barrels with a range of 42c. to 43c., depending upon quantity delivered.

Nickel Sulphate — Now priced at 18c. per pound in carlots and 18½c. in less, delivered. Meeting requirements but not in free supply. Demand for plating purposes steadily increasing. The market experienced two advances during the past week, the initial advance was to 17½c. per pound for carlots while later this figure was increased by ½c.

Potash, Caustic—Dry forms have remained a little short of schedule but liquid shipments are said to be moving out on time with overall production about normal. Exports of this material in April amounted to 1,907,000 pounds, compared with 803,000 pounds for the same month in 1947. Total exports from January 1 to April 30 were 8,262,000 pounds, against 3,823,000 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Potassium Carbonate—Some producers are slightly short on shipments of the dry forms although the market supply situation appears to be gradually working into a normal condition. Demand is well sustained from the glass and other consuming industries.

Potassium Chlorate — Buying interest from the match factories has continued unusually active for this period of the year with prompt shipments desired. Production is well under contract for August and most of September and Suppliers prefer to offer September-October, sellers option.

Saltpeter—Higher prices are now effective for the different grades of this chemical. The upward revision is the result of higher producing costs. Demand is described as normal with stocks available for prompt shipment. Small crystals in barrels, 10-ton lots are priced at $13.90 per 100 pounds; smaller lots, $14.15 to $14.40. Granulated, barrels, 20 tons, $9.25; smaller lots, $10.50 to $11 per 100 pounds. Powdered in barrels, 20-ton lots, $10.25; smaller lots, $11.50 to $12. Packed in paper bags, 25c. per 100 pounds, less than

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous, tanks, ½c. per lb.
70 percent, ¾c. per lb.
Lead nitrate, $1.40 per 100 lbs.
peroxide, 10c. per lb.
Nickel acetate, 3½c. per lb.
carbonate, 6c. per lb.
formate, 1c. per lb.
nitrate, 1½c. per lb.
oxide, black, 4c. per lb.
sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Saltpeter, 50c. to 75c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Lactic acid, edible, 50 percent, 2c. per lb.
edible, 80 percent, 4.20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
218.1	217.3	213.7	199.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
122.4	122.1	122.1	119.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

in barrels. Kegs, $1 per 100 pounds more than in barrels.

Soda Ash—Current production has been sustained at a level bordering on contract requirements and acute shortages are steadily disappearing. Industrial demand is heavy and is fully equal to domestic output so that a relatively tight supply condition has remained intact. A relaxation in demand from the glass industry early in the season eased the pressure for shipments, while a gradual expansion in production has contributed toward bringing about a better market situation.

Soda, Caustic—Dry forms of caustic soda have remained short but not as short as noted earlier in the year. Liquid is in much better supply than the dry forms with production gaining against contract specifications and possibilities of leveling off commitments in the not far distant future. Demand has experienced some relaxation which is not unusual for this period of the year.

An official report from Bucharest states that production of caustic soda in Rumania in 1947 totaled 12,774 metric tons, or 115 percent of the target figure. The output of soda ash was 17,832 tons—107 percent of planned production.

Sodium Chlorate—Prompt shipments of carlots continued in a relatively tight condition, possibly slightly tighter than at the beginning of the month. There has been no diminution in the volume of sales for industrial and agricultural uses (weed-killer) and production is largely under contract through most of October, although it is stated that shipments for late October could probably be booked. The market is firm but unchanged at 7¼c. per pound works, for crystals in carlots, the same figure that became effective January 1.

Sodium Nitrite—Sales have continued to average somewhat above normal and current production has been readily absorbed. First hand inventories have been kept at a relatively low level while prices have remained firm but without quotable change.

Sodium Lactate—Supplies have been kept available for prompt shipment regardless of a rather heavy demand. The edible 50 percent grade in drums is priced at 18½c. per pound for carlots and at 19c. for less. Technical 50 percent is held at 12½c. to 15c. in carlots and at 13c. to 15¾c. for less, depending upon the seller. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Phosphate—Bureau of the Census placed May production of meta 2,837 tons, compared with 3,179 tons in the preceding month and 2,490 tons in May, 1947. May output of tetra was 5,205 tons, against 5,057 tons in April and 4,011 tons in May last year.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—Stocks have been maintained at level to meet consuming requirements promptly regardless of a steady demand. This material has found an active outlet in the manufacture of household cleansers and bath preparations and also as an acid neutralizer and a laundry detergent.

Zinc Sulphate—Recent advance in the price of the metal has established a strong background for zinc sulphate as well as for other zinc based chemicals. The trade appeared to be looking for higher prices but there was no announcement of an upward revision at this time of writing.

Acids

Acetic—No settlement of a strike at a glacial producing plant has been made to date. Stocks are reported tight with demand active from most consuming industries with the exception of the textile mills where a mild Summer relaxation is reported. Aside from glacial, the 28 percent and other grades of commercial acetic acid appear sufficient to meet current requirements. Exports of acetic acid testing more than 65 percent amounted to 1,487,000 pounds in April, against 1,260,000 pounds for the same month in 1947. Total exports from January 1 through April were 5,989,000 pounds, compared with 4,487,000 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Advices from British Guinea state that the controller advised importers that quotas had been established for the importation of a further quantity of acid acetic glacial from hard-currency sources and licenses would be issued immediately.

Chromic—This market has continued to feel the impact of an exceedingly heavy demand for plating uses and this demand shows more of a tendency to increase than relax at the present time. Current production is unable to meet requirements in full and the market position is definitely tight. April exports were 172,000 pounds.

Hydrofluoric—Priced higher in response

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to steadily mounting costs of production. The anhydrous grade is now held at 16½c. per pound in tankcars works. The 70 percent grade in steel drums is held at 15¾c. per pound in carlots and at 16¼c. in less f.o.b. the works.

Lactic Acid—Prices for the edible grade 50 percent have been further revised by a producer to 16c. per pound for 20 barrels or more, 16½c. for 5 to 19 barrels and 17c. for one to 4 barrels. The edible grade 80 percent is priced at 28½c. for 20 or more barrels, 29c. for 5 to 19 barrels and 29½c. for one to 4 barrels f.o.b. the works.

Oxalic — Buying conditions have continued definitely tight and stocks will likely remain short unless demand relaxes or output increases. Production at present is heavily sold to contract consumers with shipments behind schedule.

Sulphuric—Production is keeping pace with industrial demand with some left over. Stocks are available for prompt shipment in tanks, drums and glass carboys at former price levels. April exports were 1,034,000 pounds, compared with 661,000 pounds for the same month in 1947. Exports from January 1 to April 30 were 4,886,000 pounds, against 6,279,000 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production of primary aluminum totaled 55,450 short tons in May, an increase of 4 percent over the 53,277 tons produced in April, and a new postwar record, according to the Bureau of Mines. Power delivery to reduction plants was sufficient to permit a high level of operation throughout the 31-day month. Shipments and use of pig aluminum were again lower than output, and stocks at the reduction plants increased for the second successive month. The decline in shipments and use, however, was not indicative of demand for aluminum, which continued to be strong. Prices of secondary aluminum ingot advanced by as much as two cents a pound during the month, and those of most scrap items rose one cent a pound.

As in preceding months of this year, all imports of aluminum ingot in May originated in Canada, and totaled 6,138 short tons, an increase of 11 percent over those in April. Exports of crude and semi-finished aluminum declined to the lowest point since April 1947. Exports of alloy ingot and slab totaled only 166 tons, with France as the major recipient. Foreign shipments of sheets, plate and strip declined to 3,776 tons, a drop of 24 percent from April exports. South America became the principal destination of these materials, with Venezuela as the major recipient.

Cadmium—Priced higher at $1.90 per pound for sticks and at $2.00 per pound for patent shapes at the works. Stocks short with market situation tight and no apparent easement in sight.

Copper—Prices have been advanced 2c. per pound by some producers but not by all at this time of reporting. The range for electrolytic is from 21½c. to 23½c. per pound, according to the producer. The shortage of stocks combined with a heavy industrial demand has created a strong situation while mounting producing costs have contributed additional strength to the market.

The current advance in primary copper is the first made by a large producer since March 4, 1947. At that time the price was marked up 2 cents a pound to 21½c. During World War II the price of copper was pegged at 12 cents a pound. In an uncontrolled World War I market it sold as high as 27c. In 1929, just before the crash, a high of around 24 cents was reached.

Lead—Firm and tight at the late advance in price with no relaxation in demand at the higher quotations named. The continued strike at a large producing plant has contributed tension to an exceedingly tight supply situation.

Lead imports declined 2 percent from the March figure but remained well above the 13,982-ton monthly average imports during 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the 23,145 tons of lead imported, 64 percent was in the form of pigs and bars, largely from Mexico, Canada, Peru and Spain. About 50 percent of the 2,443 tons of ores and concentrates imported originated in the Union of South Africa, and the remainder mostly in Peru, Mexico, and Canada. Base bullion imported totaled 4,659 tons, 4,647 tons of which came from Mexico and 12 tons from Peru.

Silver—Holding steady at the former trading level. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 74⅝c. per ounce.

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.
Low	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.

Zinc—Prime western is now firmly established at 15c. per pound East St. Louis and 15.65c. per pound New York. Consuming demand is running far enough ahead of the available supply to create a definitely tight buying condition.

Reassigned by Ansul

Franklin Wedge, former eastern manager for Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has been appointed assistant to the president and has moved from Philadelphia to the company's main office. Mr. Wedge, associated with the company for eighteen years, is a member of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and of the American Chemical Society.

Alkali Export Advisers Discuss Control Scheme

—*Continued from page 5*

tions in accordance with the procedure set forth above, applicants whose applications still remain active would be informed that preliminary screening has been completed, that the quota is still over-subscribed, and they would be given the opportunity of providing any additional facts which would make it possible for the Office of International Trade Alkali Task Group (composed of commodity specialists and other operating personnel of the Office of International Trade) to select for approval those applications which best advance stated policy objectives. Points to which the OIT Alkali Task Group would give particular consideration would be the following:—

1. The existence of an actual transaction as the basis for the application. In this connection, for example, evidence would be received concerning the existence of a regular trading relationship between the applicant and consignee or concerning the current validity of the accepted order upon which the application is based.
2. The extent to which the transaction has progressed toward consummation.
3. The accuracy of the price shown in the application in reflecting the actual complete cost to the consignee.
4. The availability of the goods for shipment by the exporter if the license is granted. For example:—Proof of legal and equitable ownership, or of a firm offer of the quantity applied for from reliable sources, or other evidence of availability of the goods would be pertinent.
5. The ability of the exporter to engage in the foreign trade of the United States in a responsible manner calculated to advance the present and future trade position of the United States. A factual description of the qualifications of the applicant's organization to engage in the exportation of alkalies to the intended country of designation would be considered.
6. The reliability of the consignee, his needs, or ability to place the goods into essential end uses.
7. The details as to the extent to which licenses have been issued heretofore to the applicant, details as to the extent to which shipments have been made under such licenses, and explanations as to licenses which were not used.

Statements on all these points would be notarized.

C. The Office of International Trade Alkali Task Group would thereafter examine all applications and would assign numerical ratings as to each of the factors listed above. Any application which is found by the task group to be supported

by unquestionably compelling evidence as to each factor would be regarded as an application of exceptional merit and would be licensed in full or in such smaller amount as might be determined upon by the task group to avoid undue concentration of validated licenses to any single exporter or to any single end use. The remainder of the quota would be distributed among other applicants on the basis of their numerical ratings.

Records to Be Accessible

D. All licensing would be conducted in a "fishbowl" manner insofar as possible. Records would be kept showing the reasons used for eliminating applications during screening and records would be kept of licensing conferences showing the task group's evaluation of each item of information submitted by every applicant. To the extent that such personnel are available, stenographers would keep minutes of each licensing conference. Every departure from or novel interpretation of any regulation, instruction, procedure or standard would be recorded and explained. All licensing records would be made freely available to the appeals board, to investigators within the Office of International Trade, and to congressional investigating committees. The Office of International Trade can not undertake, however, to explain to individual applicants why any particular application was selected for licensing.

The Office of International Trade would be free to furnish to the government of the country of destination the name of the applicant, the application number, and description of the commodity, the name of the consignee, the amount licensed, and the price at which the license was approved.

The public would be informed through the press of the statistical results of licensing, including the number of applications received, the number validated, by amount, and the cut-off price.

E. For countries where the quota is over-subscribed, licensing involves a study by the task group of the particular facts of each application. Accordingly, amendments or extensions will be granted in such cases only upon satisfactory proof of unusual and oppressive circumstances. Where granted, extensions in these cases will not exceed thirty days. In no case will a second amendment or extension be granted.

F. In emergency cases, applications will be approved without the necessity of waiting for the regular processing date but only when the OIT Task Group is convinced that a serious emergency does in fact exist and that the application fully meets every requirement of the normal licensing procedure.

Price the Main Interest

The discussions centered mainly on paragraphs A-2, B-4, and B-6. Price as a criterion for licensing got the most attention and caused the greatest differences of opinion. Some argued that the price should be disregarded; that the fixing of a quota was sufficient. Others wanted no limits on quantities, but favored some maximum price. Still others could see no need for any prerequisite for licensing or even for any control of exports. The "independent" merchant exporters were chiefly concerned with price. Among those who favored a maximum-price criterion the figures ran from 5½ cents to 9 cents per pound.

The amending and "vending" of licenses got a deal of attention also. The discussions ran all over other things, such as the reliability of importers in other lands, the necessity for and practicability of conserving the dollar resources of other countries, and evasions of licensed conditions. There was a wide feeling that all the B paragraphs should be made a part of the original application form. In general, the conferees arrived at a fairly informative consensus. The working out of details will be attended to by a subcommittee under the direction of Mr. Concannon, assisted by Mr. Markward, of the OIT chemical commodities staff, and composed of the following representatives of the trade:—

Victor Boutin, of Trans-Pacific Traders, Los Angeles; John A. Chew, of John A. Chew, Inc., New York; E. V. Finch, of the United States Alkali Export Association, New York; W. I. Galliher, of the Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh; T. J. Heafy, of T. J. Heafy & Co., New Brunswick, N. J.; C. George le Sueur, of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.; Philip F. O'Brien, of Elbert & Co., New York; E. E. Routh, of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York; Robert Siegel, of the Siegel Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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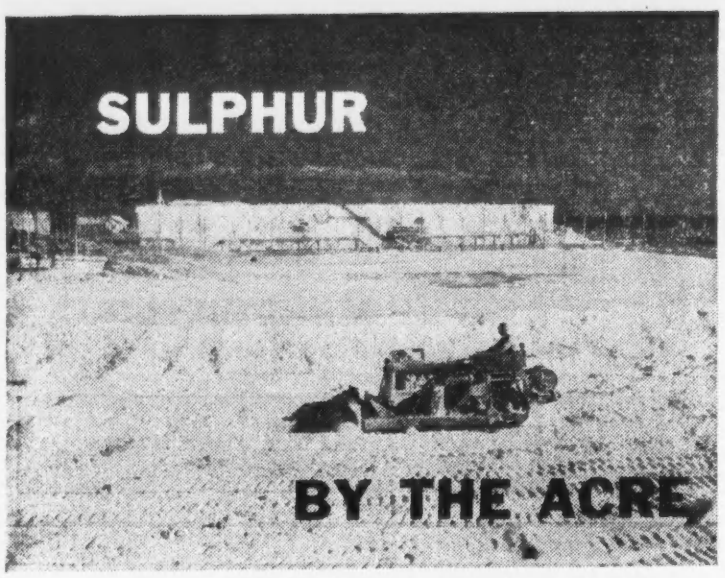

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Buffalo Rubber Group Golf Won by Ansley

J. W. Ansley of Siberling Rubber Company, Ontario, Canada, won the prize for low score in the golf tournament held by the Buffalo Rubber Group at its annual outing on July 31 at the Lancaster Country Club. The Ontario group was guest of the Buffalo organization for the occasion.

Other golf winners were H. Knectal of Hewitt-Robins Company, high score; A. L. Wraight, Dunlop Company, Ontario, most pars; Roy Tipton, Siberling, most fours; H. J. Denoy, Pierce & Stevens Company, most sevens; Paul Tufts, Barret Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, most strokes, and R. Emmett, Binney & Smith Company, most strokes on one hole.

H. Evans, of the Enjay Company, headed the team that won the tug of war. E. Bender, of U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Company, was captain of the losing team. Mr. Tipton won the nail-driving contest, and William King of Siberling won the pail contest.

The baseball game was won by a team captained by H. Karch, of C. P. Hall Company. W. Nelson of American Container Corporation headed the losing side. A. L. Davis of Dunlop won the darts contest.

Mineral Wool Testing Described in New Report

As a part of an investigation of domestic sources of raw materials suitable for the production of mineral wool to supply increased demands of the building trades, the Bureau of Mines has issued a publication describing laboratory testing methods used in evaluating the physical properties of a mineral wool.

The rise in postwar construction has taxed plant facilities for producing mineral products which serve as good heat insulating materials and are resistant to fire, electric short-circuits, moisture, and insects, according to the publication. Commercial standards for industrial mineral wools, established by the Industrial Mineral Wool Institute in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards, relate to various physical properties. These include fire resistance, moisture adsorption, odor emission, shot content, temperature resistance, and thermal conductivity. In addition to these standards, some mineral-wool manufacturers consider density and fiber size among other criteria.

A free copy of the publication, Report of Investigations 4296, "Laboratory Methods for Evaluating Materials for Mineral-Wool Productions," may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Carbide Offers Synthetic Organic Chemicals Booklet

A new and revised edition of the booklet, "Physical Properties of Synthetic Organic Chemicals," has just been issued by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. This twelve-page booklet has been designed as a condensed guide for users of organic chemicals. It contains data on applications and physical properties for more than 185 synthetic organic chemicals. Copies may be obtained without charge by writing to the company at 30 East Forty-second street, New York 17. Ask for Form 6136.

Acoje Resumes Chromite Output

The Acoje Mining Company, prewar producer of metallurgical grade chromite ore in the Philippine Islands, is reported to be rebuilding shipping facilities and pressing development of its chromite deposits for shipment of ore to the United States this month.

Trade Briefs

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has developed "Galvo-Line," a magnesium ribbon anode for protecting buried metal structures from corrosion by means of cathodic protection.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia division, has introduced a new dial scale mechanism which it calls the "Magnetrol," which, it claims, gives a new high level of sustained accuracy, ruggedness and long life.

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Chemical Output Workers Reported Lower in May

Estimated number of production workers in the chemicals and related products industries in May, 1948, as compared with the number in April, and with those in May, 1947, was reported last week by bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor as follows:—

	1948		1947
	May	Apr.	May
Ammunition, small arms	7,800	7,800	7,000
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	195,600	198,000	196,400
Compressed and liquefied gases	10,000	10,000	9,600
Cottonseed oil	13,600	15,200	13,100
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	65,700	64,200	69,000
Explosives and safety fuses	22,200	22,100	21,200
Fertilizers	29,400	33,400	29,700
Fireworks	2,500	2,400	3,600
Paints, varnishes and colors	50,700	50,100	50,300
Perfumes, cosmetics	11,000	11,200	11,900
Rayon, allied products	63,400	63,500	61,300
Soap	21,700	21,800	23,700
Total	572,000	580,000	575,000

Department of Labor indexes for production-worker payrolls for chemicals and related products industries during the same periods (1939 average=100) follow:—

	1948		1947
	May	Apr.	May
Ammunition, small arms	404.1	393.8	353.5
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	563.2	564.8	520.9
Compressed and liquefied gases	491.7	483.7	419.4
Cottonseed oil	245.9	270.2	219.6
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	480.6	477.4	461.9
Explosives and safety fuses	592.0	561.5	506.3
Fertilizers	428.3	482.9	422.6
Fireworks	588.0	536.0	391.8
Paints, varnishes and colors	343.9	329.4	313.6
Perfumes, cosmetics	209.7	215.1	212.7
Rayon, allied products	275.1	274.6	249.6
Soap	322.9	321.8	301.1

Bauxite Wartime Studies Reported by Mines Bureau

Three more reports in an eighteen-volume series describing the government's wartime investigation of Arkansas bauxite have been released by the bureau of mines. Presenting detailed drill-hole information on several deposits in Saline County, the reports are Volumes X, XI and XII in the series. The first nine volumes, including Volume I, with a summary of the entire project, were released by the bureau in May and June. The others will be released in the near future. The new reports released are:—

R. I. 4260, "Investigation of Arkansas Bauxite, Volume X, Deposits in T. 1 S., R. 13 W."; R. I. 4261, "Investigation of Arkansas Bauxite, Volume XI, Deposits in N ½, T. 2 S., R. 13 W.," and R. I. 4262, "Investigation of Arkansas Bauxite, Volume XII, Deposits in S ½, T. 2 S., R. 13 W., Saline County."

Copies of the publications may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. They must be identified by number and title.

Alaskan Tungsten Deposits Investigations Described

Supplying more information on the mineral resources of Alaska, the Bureau of Mines has released a publication describing known deposits of tungsten in the territory. The report is based on the results of wartime investigations of Alaskan tungsten deposits by the bureau in cooperation with the Federal Geological Survey and is supplemented by data provided by the Territorial Department of Mines. The United States normally produces only about one-third of its requirements of this strategic mineral.

A free copy of the publication, Report of Investigations 4174, "Tungsten Deposits in Alaska," may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Ores Separating Equipment Developed by Mines Bureau

Three new types of dry-concentrating equipment developed by the Bureau of Mines for separating ores not amenable to ordinary ore-dressing treatments are described in a publication offered by the bureau. Evolved by the bureau in response to the metallurgical industry's growing need for mineral products not obtainable by conventional ore-dressing methods, the new equipment is designed to separate ores primarily on the basis of their shape and size rather than their specific gravity or weight.

A free copy of Report of Investigations 4286, "New Dry Concentrating Equipment," may be obtained by writing to the publications section of the bureau 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Chemical Exports from Japan

The following chemicals were exported from Japan, to the destinations listed, in June, this year, according to the records of the Chemical Importers Consultation Society, Tokyo:—

Borneol	lbs.	1,500	Bangkok
	lbs.	4,700	Hongkong
Calcium carbonate	kgs.	30,000	Hongkong
Caustic soda	kgs.	200,557	Batavia
	kgs.	401,082	Bombay
	kgs.	350,502	Sydney
Copper sulphate	kgs.	1,000	Hongkong
Green lake	kgs.	500	Hongkong
Sulphur, lump	kgs.	5,000	Hongkong
	kgs.	200,000	Korea
Sulphuric acid	kgs.	25,020	Korea
Zinc oxide	kgs.	50,000	Hongkong

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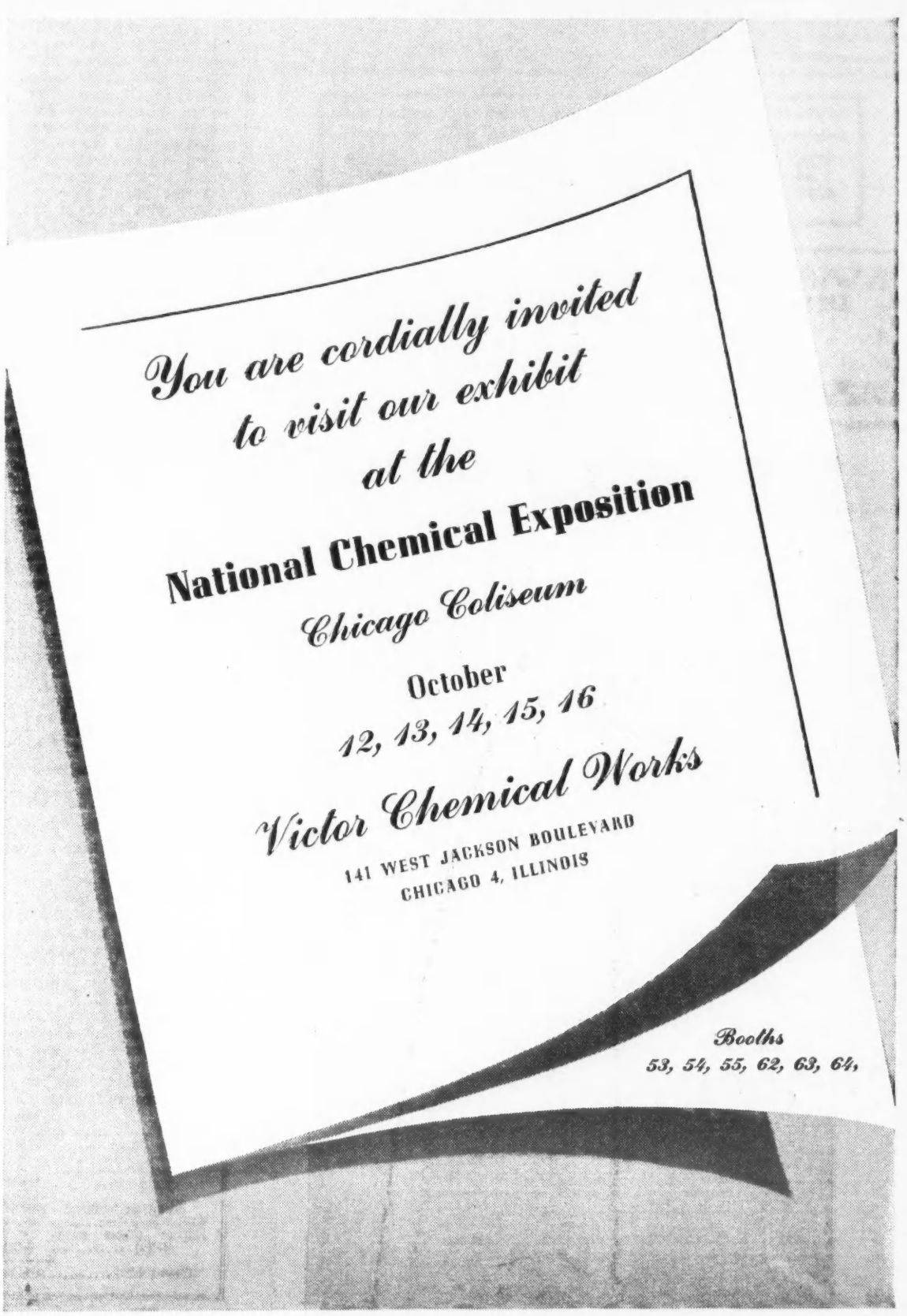

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Agricultural Chemicals

No significant price changes were revealed in agricultural chemicals last week. The principal demand was focused on the fertilizer chemicals where production is heavily under contract and buyers finding it difficult to increase commitments. With the possible exception of normal superphosphate, every basic chemical was short of demand at the present time and the markets showed no indication of early easement. Resale ammonium sulphate commanded a substantial premium over contract prices and some of this material was offered from Hongkong at a lengthy increase over the resale figure. Potash producers were moving muriate against contract specifications and were not inclined to consider new business. There was more demand for ammonium nitrate, cyanamide and sodium nitrate than could be supplied.

Buying interest relaxed for packinghouse byproducts but not at the expense of prices. Inquiry from the feed trade has tapered off for dried blood, hoof meal and tankage. There was also some easement in demand for menhaden fish meal and scrap. Castor pomace production remained under contract with the usual scarcity of offerings for prompt shipment. Buying interest in insecticides and fungicides has passed its peak for this season. Inventories of chemical compounds were reported generally low because producers operated conservatively under a rather confused buying movement but it was stated that overall sales will compare favorably with those of the preceding year. There was sufficient pyrethrum, rotenone and sabadilla to meet the season's requirements.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—No easement in supply conditions could be noted in this material. Demand has kept far enough ahead of available stocks to sustain a tight market position.

Ammonium Sulphate—June production from coke-oven ammonia amounted to 138,537,124 pounds, compared with 141,773,619 pounds in the preceding month and 130,549,400 pounds in June 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output from purchased synthetic ammonia was 4,810,929 pounds in June, against 5,515,418 pounds in May. Sales of coke-oven sulphate are placed at 131,745,261 pounds in June, compared with 132,703,603 pounds in May and 122,815,400 pounds in June last year. Sales from purchased synthetic ammonia were 4,947,889 pounds, against 5,267,978 pounds in the preceding month. Stocks on June 30 were 51,832,896 pounds compared with 46,477,606 pounds on May 31 and 44,833,790 pounds on June 30, 1947. Heavy demand for this material held the market's supply condition tight last week. Contract prices ranged from $40.00 to $45.00 per ton bulk at the ovens. A lot of 8,000 long tons was offered for prompt shipment from Hongkong at $85.00 per long ton or at $98.00 c.i.f. New York. According to trade reports, the local resale market is around $60.00 per short ton.

Bone Meal — Not much of raw or steamed material available for prompt shipment at present. Both the feed and fertilizer trades have been recent buyers but the current market while firm is relatively quiet.

Castor Pomace — Shipments have been confined to contract consumers since the turn of the month. Production is sold ahead at lately prevailing prices.

Cyanamide—Market position firm with prices unchanged and more demand than can comfortably be supplied.

Dried Blood—Prices maintained at former levels both here and in Chicago, although demand from the feed trade is said to have relaxed to some extent.

Fish Meal—Prices continued unchanged but steady with buying interest less active from the feed trade. Sellers in the Baltimore area were not inclined to stimulate the buying movement in menhaden meal or scrap by lowering prices.

Hoof Meal—Last sales reported were at $6.50, Chicago, with sellers now asking $7.00 per unit of ammonia for car lot shipments.

Sodium Nitrate—Market position firm with demand active and stocks insufficient to meet current requirements.

Tankage — Stocks not excessive but meeting a slower demand from the feed trade without difficulty. Prices were unchanged in New York and Chicago. It was stated that the decrease in importations has been occasioned by higher prices named at South American supply points than those current in the domestic market. The highest price this year to date for domestic was $11.50 per unit of ammonia recorded in January. The low $6.50, registered in May.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Maintenance of heavy demand for home consumption and for export has continued to readily absorb domestic production and prevent stock accumulations above ground. While no price changes have developed, high producing costs have contributed strength to the market situation.

Superphosphate—Contract shipments of normal going forward promptly with demand seasonal for additional quantities. Stocks meeting requirements in most instances although occasional shortages reported in some areas. Triple definitely short and firm at former price levels.

Potashes

Shipments against contracts furnished the market's movement last week. There has been no easement in demand which is holding at a level considerably in excess of production. Deliveries by the five major producers for the first quarter of the year amounted to 292,488 tons of muriate an increase of 6 percent over the corresponding period in 1947.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—All prices are steady. Organic material is plentiful, but other offerings are scarce. Call for nitrates excellent. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16-20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $69.50 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51.50 in bags. Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x50 meal. Fish meal, $146.25 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $49.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20 f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Calcium Arsenate—Stocks have been sufficient to meet the season's demand for home and export. During April 238,000

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
76.4	76.4	76.4	71.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potash Salts Deliveries Reported for Jan.-March

A total of 553,408 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 292,488 tons of K_2O was delivered during the first quarter of 1948 by the five major American producers, according to the American Potash Institute. This represents an increase of 7 percent in salts and 6 percent in K_2O over the corresponding period of 1947.

Potash deliveries, in short tons of K_2O, to the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, in the first quarter of this year, compared with the similar period in 1947, were as follows:—

	1948	1947
Muriate	223,892	222,237
Manure salts	20,598	12,850
Sulphate (including potassium-magnesium sulphate)	19,530	17,619
Total agricultural	264,020	252,706
Chemical potash	24,312	18,886
Export (other countries)	4,156	5,063
Grand total	292,488	276,685

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

pounds were shipped from the United States. Of this amount Salvador received 224,000 pounds. The total was the highest for the first four months.

Calcium Cyanide—Consumption for the season averaged about normal. The price range extended from 30c. to 50c. per pound, depending upon the quantity and style of container, delivered east of the Rocky Mountains.

DDT—Continued more stabilized late in the season after an early period of price irregularity occasioned by inventory liquidation. According to the Department of Commerce, the American Embassy in Egypt has been requested by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to obtain the cooperation of United States firms in the establishment of a DDT plant in Egypt. The Ministry of Public Health is pressing for immediate development of such a scheme and states that the Egyptian Government is prepared to make available all necessary dollar exchange, both for the setting up of the plant and the later transfer of profits accruing to United States interests.

Lead Arsenate—Buying interest remained steady during the second quarter. The eastern fruit growers have shown a preference for this material. April exports amounted to 155,000 pounds of which 112,000 pounds were destined to Austria. The April total was high for the first four months and five times that of 32,000 pounds exported in the preceding month.

Nicotine Sulphate — April exports amounted to 67,000 pounds, including 24,000 pounds to Canada, 14,000 pounds to New Zealand and 13,000 pounds each to Italy and Norway.

Paradichlorobenzene—Settlement of a strike at a large producing plant has improved the supply outlook. June, July and August usually represent the dull season for this insecticide. At present stocks are not scarce and requirements can be filled readily. It is stated that the peach growers enter the market in September and demand for moth repellent develops in October. April exports amounted to 415,000 pounds, the high for any month in recent years. The April total included 349,000 pounds to Canada, and 40,000 pounds to Switzerland.

Rotenone—April imports of rotenone-bearing material amounted to 657,000 pounds, an increase of 56 percent over those of March and slightly above the 629,000 pounds received in April last year. Exports of derris root from British-Malaya during 1947 amounted to 1,011,000 pounds with 479,000 pounds destined to the United States and 467,000 pounds to the United Kingdom.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur has continued to find a steady domestic outlet under favorable supply and transportation conditions. Mine shipments for agricultural and industrial uses are said to be maintaining a satisfactory average. Pyrites remained firm and unchanged.

Spain's production of sulphur in 1947 totaled 43,740 metric tons, valued at $3,632,000, according to the Mining Council, Madrid. Included in the production value are 15,000 tons of sulphur imported from the United States and treated in Tarragona.

Kenya Pyrethrum Board Sending Delegation Here

A delegation from the Pyrethrum Board of the Kenya Colony, British East Africa, will arrive in New York on September 15 for a month's stay during which time they will have discussions with individuals and concerns interested in the pyrethrum market.

The delegation will consist of W. F. B. McLellan and Norman Hardy, chairman and executive officer, respectively, of the board, and Arthur Hope-Jones, financial adviser to the government of Kenya.

The group, the first to visit the United States since the fall of 1946, will establish headquarters at the offices of Greene Trading Company, Inc., 60 Wall street, New York 5, during its stay in the United States.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills Purchases West Coast Firm

The Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has purchased the business of West Coast Bags, Inc., Los Angeles. Jack C. Baldwin, president and manager of the acquired firm, will continue as manager of the Los Angeles plant, and the organization will be maintained largely with its present personnel. Otis G. West, who has been with the coast company for thirty years, is being transferred to Los Angeles as assistant to Mr. Baldwin.

Poland Studies Brown Coal for Fertilizer Use

Farm institutes in Poland are experimenting with brown coal as a fertilizer. The use of approximately five metric tons of coal dust on one hectare of land (2.47 acres) is said to increase the crop yield by 10 percent or more. A plant with a planned annual production of 45,000 tons of nitrogen (N content) is to be established in Konin. If brown coal is used as the raw material, it is estimated that 1,500,000 to 1,700,000 tons will be required annually.

Trade Briefs

Fertilizer production in Poland during the third quarter of 1947 totaled 121,932 metric tons.

Brazil has appropriated 30,000,000 cruzeiros, equaling $1,500,000, for control of the coffee bean borer.

Ammonium sulphate production in Japan during February of this year was 51,249 tons, compared with 56,874 tons in the preceding month and a monthly average of 60,082 tons in 1947.

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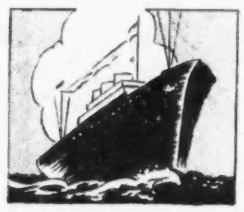
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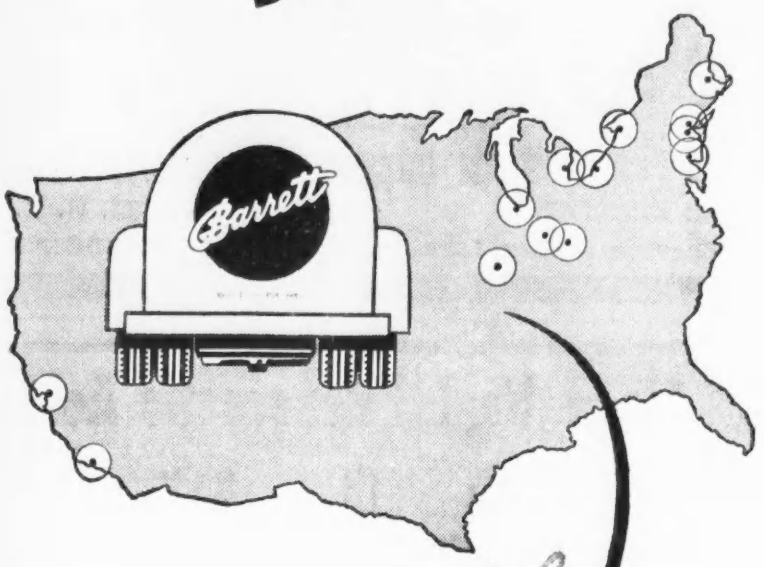

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Coaltar Chemicals

Following an upswing in price for several items during the previous week, the market for coaltar chemicals was entirely without change in quotations during the past week, with the result that the index figure remained at 154.6.

As far as supply and demand were concerned, there were no material changes for either the basic products or the intermediates. The basics, with the exception of creosote, were in a tight position generally and there were no indications of any considerable easing in the immediate future. The intermediates were in a somewhat more comfortable position as to supply, although there were still shortages here and there that the industry was not able to overcome.

Settlement of a strike at the plant of one large producer was expected to ease the general supply picture somewhat. The imports of some materials from abroad continued in relatively good volume, but both these factors were still not sufficient to give the market more than minor help in the face of heavy demands.

Creosote was still being made and imported in large volume, and marketers were still having difficulties in finding sufficient storage space for it. There was still a carry-over in sales of naphthalene for mothproofing which surprised the industry, since it continued so late in the year. Volume, however, was not particularly heavy.

In line with the steps already taken by some steel companies to change their prices of benzol, toluol and xylol from a freight equalled to an f.o.b. basis, other producers were studying the problem and were expected to announce their decisions some time in the future.

The operating rate of steel companies having 94 percent of the steel capacity of the industry was 94.2 percent of capacity last week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,697,900 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,678,100 tons one week before, 1,660,700 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—There was little actual change in the market conditions for this material during the past week, except for the announcement that a strike at the plant of one of the major producers had been terminated. This was expected to have some effect in loosening the supply of the material, but still the item was not expected to be in abundant supply. There was a fairly reasonable balance between supply and demand, but there was also an increased demand for the material as a replacement for solvent uses of toluol where toluol was in short supply because of the demands of aviation gasoline.

Some sections of the steel industry had already switched their price schedules from a delivered to an f.o.b. plant basis. Other producing elements in the industry had not made any moves up to a late hour in the week, but it was reported that they were studying the situation with an eye to similar changes. Just when these changes might come about was difficult to say, since the job of changing over to a new basis was a considerable one.

According to the Bureau of Mines, production of motor, nitration and industrial pure benzol fell off in June from the totals established during the previous month. Combined figures for all other grades, however, showed an increase. In May, the production of benzol, motor grade, was 919,070 gallons as compared to 757,313 during the month of June. Nitration (1°) was 3,640,125 in May and the figures for June showed it was down to 3,520,771 gallons. The industrial pure (2°) showed a production of 8,332,691 gallons for May and 8,140,435 gallons for the following month. All other grades, however, were produced in the amount of 189,160 in May but went up to 203,754 in the June period.

It was recently reported that the Italian domestic manufacturing tax and the corresponding surtax on benzol was established at the rate of 2,700 lire per 100 kilograms of the raw product and 3,600 lire per 100 kilograms of the pure or refined by a decree of May 7, 1948. The decree became effective on May 18. Exemption from this tax is accorded to benzol used in the manufacture of explosives, inks, solvents, organic synthetic dyes, medicinal products, synthetic resins, paints, varnishes and lacquers, or as a denaturant for alcohol, subject to compliance with regulations and conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

Coaltar—Prices for this item remained firm and unchanged during the period under review, and there were no indications given that any changes were anticipated in the immediate future. Likewise, there was no particular change in the supply and demand picture. Production of the item was reported to be at high levels, but still there were demands for the product that could not be met. There had in recent weeks been some slight slacking off in buying interest but it was not sufficient to ease the supply picture by any great amount.

Production of the crude during the month of June was down from the levels of May, according to recent reports received from the Bureau of Mines. During May, production of the material totaled 62,898,825 gallons while during the month of June it fell off to 62,121,705 gallons, which was a decrease of 1.2 percent.

Creosote—There was still a great deal of this material on the market last week, so much of it in fact that in the face of a somewhat hesitant demand, sellers were in some cases reported to be willing to shade the current quotation of 19½c. Buyers, it was said, were in a better position last week to use the material than they had been for some time past, but interest in buying was still not particularly strong.

One of the difficulties being faced by sellers of the item was the finding of sufficient storage space for their backlogs. Domestic production of the item was at a high level and there was a continuing arrival of heavy imports from abroad. This appeared to place the sellers of the material in a difficult position, but it was reported by those close to the trade that they were not particularly worried about the situation, since they expected that a revival of interest would take place shortly and solve their problems for them.

Domestic production of creosote, during the month of May was 2,946,314 gallons, but during the following month it climbed to 2,987,068 gallons, according to a recent report from the Bureau of Mines. This represented an increase of 1.4 percent.

Cresol—The word from producers of this material last week was that the supply of the item was still very tight and that there were no hopes of its easing immediately. Demand continued to be very strong and showed all prospects of continuing that way for some time to come. Pricewise, however, the material held firm and unchanged at previous quotations and there were no indications from the industry that there were any price changes in prospect for the immediate future.

Domestic production of cresol was going along at as high a level as producers could maintain it and there were continuing and heavy shipments coming into the country from abroad, but despite these conditions the users of the material were

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
154.6	154.6	154.6	134.8

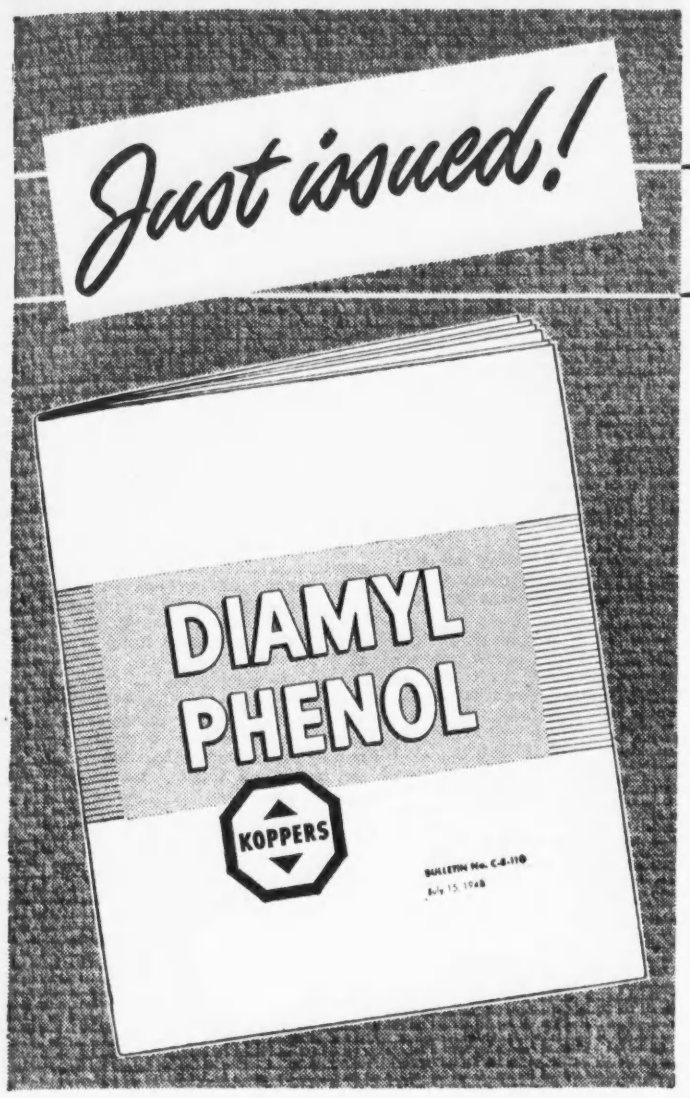
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended July 31 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

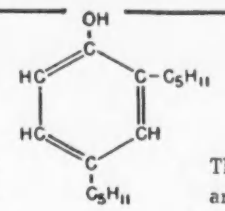
Ammonia, liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,167,844
Ammonia, sulphate	lbs.	30,232,026
Benzol	gals.	3,810,861
Coaltar	gals.	14,137,035
Creosote oil	gals.	786,068
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,808,551
Phenol	lbs.	221,275
Toluol	gals.	702,172
Xylol	gals.	172,166

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



Diamyl Phenol

Koppers Bulletin C-8-110



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still unable to buy as much of the item as they needed and when they wanted it.

Cresylic Acid—Although some sources reported that they had moderate supplies of this material available for immediate shipment, major producers said the material was in a very tight supply position, and that even recent imports in fairly heavy quantities were not sufficient to bring supplies in this country up to a level necessary to satisfy the needs of all users. Imports from the United Kingdom were at good levels and last week saw the arrival in New York of 500 more drums from London. Prices held firm and unchanged during the week and there were no indications that any were planned.

Naphthalene—The refined material last week was reported to be in a relatively easy supply position, although it was still having its minor ups and downs. Demand for the material was said to be good and, much to the surprise of the industry, there were still sales of the material being made for mothproofing. They were not in great volume, but it was surprising that they should still continue at this time of the year. The crude material continued to be in a very tight position as to supply, and demand for it was still running at high levels. Some quarters reported that the demand for the item were cutting into the supply of the refined. Despite these conditions in the market there were no changes in the price structure and none could be foreseen for the immediate future.

Production of the crude, solidifying at less than 70°C amounted to 959,062 pounds during the month of May and was up to 1,191,538 for the month of June, according to the Bureau of Mines. This represented an increase of 24.2 percent. The material solidifying at 70° and less than 79°C was produced in the amount of 7,083,199 pounds in May but fell off to 6,895,353 in the month following. This was a decrease of 2.7 percent.

Phenol—There was good news for users of this material last week. A strike, which had hampered operations at the plant of one large producer, was reported to have been settled and there was some relaxation in demand from the plastics industry. This was seen as helping the general supply situation, but by exactly how much was hard to say, since demand for the material continued at very high levels. Producers were doing all they could to keep production up to a level high enough to satisfy most of their customers, but despite these efforts the material was still scarce and even with the reopening of a large producing plant and a somewhat lessened demand from some sources it was not expected that the item would become entirely free at any time in the near future. Pricewise, the material held firm and unchanged and there were no indications from producers that any changes were anticipated in the immediate future.

Pyridin—The refined material continued to be in a very tight supply position last week and the other grades were also said to be tight, although they were not in quite as straitened a condition as the refined material. Demand was strong for all grades, but especially so for the refined. Marketers of the item could see no immediate prospects of any easing in the general supply picture. Despite these conditions, prices held firm and unchanged and there were no indications of any changes planned for the immediate future.

During the month of May, according to the Bureau of Mines, production of the crude bases (dry basis) amounted to 146,797 gallons, but in the month of June it was down to 130,801 gallons. This was a decrease of 10.9 percent. The refined (2°) was produced during May in the amount of 80,940 pounds, while during the following month production went up to 105,995 pounds. This represented an increase of 31.0 percent.

Solvent Naphtha—The refined grades were reported to be still in short supply last week, but the situation was not actually critical. There had been in recent weeks an increase in buying of this material by the protective coatings industry, but it was not so heavy as to make the material impossible to obtain. The crude continued to be in a very tight supply position and there were no prospects of any improvement immediately at hand. These conditions had no immediate effect on the price structure of the material, and prices held firm and unchanged during the week and there were no indications that they would undergo changes in the immediate future.

Production of the crude heavy solvent during the month of May amounted to 387,757 gallons, according to recently released figures from the Bureau of Mines. During the month following, however, production fell off to 384,718 gallons,

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which represented a decrease of 0.8 percent. Production of the refined light solvent during May was 51,015 gallons as compared to 51,853 gallons during the month of June. These figures represented an increase in production of 1.6 percent.

Toluol—Production figures recently released by the Bureau of Mines indicated that the nitration (1°) had increased in production but that the other grades had fallen off. During May, production of the nitration (1°) amounted to 1,906,776 gallons, while the figure for the following month was 2,035,907. This was an increase of 6.8 percent. The industrial pure (2°) was 415,166 gallons in May and 396,276 during the following month. This represented a decrease of 4.6 percent. Production of the other grades during the month of May amounted to 33,241 gallons, while in the following month production was down to 28,113 gallons. This represented a decrease of 15.4 percent.

Supplies of toluol were tight, but producers were making enough of it to satisfy the immediate needs of established customers, and the situation was still not critical. Some steel companies have already changed their prices from a delivered to an f.o.b. basis, and other producers of the material were studying the situation and were expected to announce their changes as soon as they were brought about.

Xylol—Production of this material during the month of June fell below production for the previous month, it was indicated by figures just received from the Bureau of Mines. During May production was 618,842 gallons as compared to 594,597 gallons during the month following. This was a decrease of 3.9 percent.

The supply position of this item was still described as tight, but demand for it continued to be felt at strong levels. Pricewise, there was no feature to the market except that some steel companies had adjusted their prices from a delivered to an f.o.b. basis and other producers had a similar plan under consideration.

Intermediates

Acid, Tobias—There was no change reported in the supply situation for this item last week, and makers reported that stocks were just as tight as they had been for some time back. They saw no prospects of an immediate easing. Despite these conditions there were no changes in the price structure, with the material still being offered at 65c. in barrels. Producers gave no indications that they had any price changes in mind for the immediate future.

Acid, Toluenesulphonic — Suppliers reported last week that this material was in plentiful supply, and that the price of 20c. in drums was unchanged. There were no changes indicated for the immediate future.

Phenyldiethanolamine—Supplies of this item were reported to be at pretty good levels during the past week, but demand for it was said to be only about fair. There were no changes in the price structure, however, with the material being offered at 34½c. in carload lots and 35c. in less than carload quantities.

Phenylethanolamine — This material held to its former quotations on price during the week just past, and there were no indications that any changes were anticipated for the immediate future. The item was being sold at 64½c. in carload lots and 65c. in less than carload quantities. There was a reasonably good supply of the material available, but demand for it was somewhat on the weak side.

Phenylmethylpyrazolone — The supply position of this material was not particularly strong during the past week and there were no immediate prospects of its easing. Pricewise, however, the item held firm and unchanged at the previous listing of $1.58 to $1.60.

Phthalic Anhydride — There were no changes reported in the price structure of this item during the past week, following advances made the week before. The supply and demand situation for the product remained largely unchanged during the period.

Trade Briefs

Coal Tar Research Association has been organized by the British Tar Confederation.

Coaltar dyes imported into Sweden dur- 1947 totaled 1,337 metric tons, valued at $4,856,000, compared to 1,024 tons, valued at $400,000, in the preceding year.

Saunders-Jefferson Company, supplier of petroleum and its products, Lexington, Ky., has been incorporated by Wade H. Jefferson, James W. Saunders and S. S. Yantis.

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Petroleum Derivatives

A generally dull market for petroleum derivatives last week was enlivened by heavy demand for some of the petroleum specialities and by considerable speculation as to the effect on the price structure of the aromatics market of the change by steel and coaltar companies from a delivered to an f.o.b. price basis.

In the field of petroleum specialties, the lighter white mineral oils were reported to be in very heavy demand, and petroleum sulphonates were said to be in an extremely critical position. It was reported that the light oils will be increased in price from 4c. to 5c. for September and later delivery and that no refiner in the field has any material to offer for prompt delivery. The heavier white mineral oils were said to be in somewhat easier position, but no surplus was available and a critical situation could very easily develop if demand picked up to any marked degree. Producers of sulphonates were reported to be allocating some material to established customers, but were not seeking new outlets and were having difficulty meeting essential needs.

With regard to aromatic solvents, it was generally conceded that the petroleum industry has adopted a policy of watchful waiting towards the price adjustments of the steel and coaltar producers. Most petroleum suppliers felt that there will be no price changes in their field during the near future, and were inclined to accept the new price schedules of the steel and coaltar people with equanimity.

The market for primary petroleum products was slightly beclouded during the week by conflicting advances and declines in the price of number two fuel oil at New York. One major oil company announced upward adjustments in prices for this oil, as well as for gasoline, kerosene and diesel oil, bringing its prices into line with those previously announced by other large producers. However, on the following day, an independent supplier at New York harbor reported a cutback in number two fuel oil prices.

The Bureau of Mines reports that 35,927 tons of petroleum coke, manufactured by three plants, were used in the production of fuel briquets during 1947. During the same period, the report states, 3,105 tons, the output of seven plants, was used in the production of packaged fuel.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — No appreciable change was recorded in the uniformly tight supply situation for toluol and xylol during last week, with all producers reporting an increasing demand for limited stocks of the materials. Producers of petroleum toluol and xylol were keeping an eye on the actions of steel companies and coaltar producers in revising price schedules from a delivered to an f.o.b. basis, but there seemed to be little apprehension and little likelihood that prices for petroleum-base materials would be changed. A representative of one major producer stated flatly that his company considers the steel companies to be such a small factor in the aromatics market that it is paying no attention at all to steel mill prices. With regard to supplies of the materials, the aromatic gasoline program was reported to have a continuing tendency to shorten stocks, and several oil companies were reportedly in the market to buy toluol for gasoline production. There was some speculation on the possibility of the government requiring that producers of aromatics sell to oil companies cooperating with the gasoline program, but this possibility was not viewed as particularly alarming in most quarters.

Cleaners Naphtha—Stocks were still sufficient last week to supply regular customers, but the material had virtually disappeared from the spot market, and the supply situation continued its tendency to tighten gradually. There seemed little probability that much, if any, improvement could be expected in supplies for some time. Prices continued firm at former levels, with tankcar price at New York and New Jersey refineries remaining at 14 cents per gallon.

Lacquer Diluent—This material, like other aliphatics, showed little change from the supply and demand situation reported in previous weeks. Increased buying by protective coatings manufacturers continued to make inroads into somewhat limited stocks, but supplies were sufficient to meet most essential requirements. No changes in quotations were recorded during the week, and it was generally felt unlikely that there will be any adjustment of prices in the near future.

Mineral Spirits — Protective coatings manufacturers continued to evidence increasing interest in this material during the week and supplies were reflecting an increasing tightness. Regular purchasers were able to fill their minimum requirements without too much trouble, but the spot market was reported to be almost entirely devoid of material. No changes were reported in quotations during the week.

Rubber Solvents—As in the case of other materials in the solvents and diluents market, stocks of rubber solvents were short during the past week. Demand was reported to be maintaining its previous high level, and most regular consumers were being supplied from the limited supplies available. Quotations remained firm, with east coast prices reported at 15 cents per gallon in tankcars, New York and New Jersey; group 3 prices ranging from 11 cents to 11¾ cents per gallon in tankcars, and San Francisco price posted at 15 2/10 cents per gallon in tankcars, ex-tax.

Stoddard Solvent—Limited supplies of this material continued to be available to regular purchasers, but occasional or erratic buyers were finding it increasingly difficult to locate stocks. Increasing demand during the past several weeks, faced with no increase in supplies, has caused considerable tightening of the supply situation, but prices have held firm at former levels.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Although in a slightly better position than mineral spirits or Stoddard solvent, stocks of this naphtha continued to be tight during last week. The paint industry was still evidencing increasing interest in the material and spot stocks were scarce and hard to come by. However, producers were able to meet the essential requirements of most regular consumers without too much difficulty. Quotations continued firm at former levels.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Supplies of this liquefied petroleum gas were maintaining the good position reported in previous weeks, but producers were anticipating a considerable tightening in the supply picture next month, when the seasonal demand for butane is expected to increase. In the meantime the market remained firm and quiet, with the industrial material quoted at 6 cents per gallon in tankcars, group 3.

Propane — Much the same conditions ruled in this sector of the market as applied to butane, with the exception that the seasonal demand for propane is not expected to equal that for butane. The supply position continued to be favorable, and demand was recorded at a satisfactory level. No changes in quotations were reported during the period under review.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatums—The market for these materials was still described as soft, with demand not good, but production has been materially curtailed by refiners. Reports indicate that all producers of petrolatums have reduced production from two to one refinery, and are not particularly concerned over the lack of demand.

Petroleum Sulphonates — Supplies of these materials were critically short during the past week, and refiners were allocating certain amounts of material to old established customers. No producers were seeking any new customers, and all were hard put to attempt to satisfy the pressing needs of regular consumers.

White Mineral Oils—Light oils of the thirty color were in heavy demand last week, according to reports, and no refiner had any material to offer for prompt delivery. Indications were that these oils would be priced from 4 to 5 cents higher for September delivery, but it was felt that there would be no easing of the critical supply position even after the prices were increased. The heavier oils were not in such a critical supply position, but there was no surplus material available, and it was felt that if a large demand for the heavier oils existed the supply position would soon equal that of the light oils.

Waxes

Paraffin—Supplies of this wax were reported to be definitely easier during the past week, with domestic demand continuing at a normal level. Export demand for the material was reported to be lagging considerably, but it was felt in the trade that the potential demand was still strong and lacked only an adequate dollar supply to make itself felt. Foreign interest in wax was high and repeated inquiries from foreign sources were reported by some refiners.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

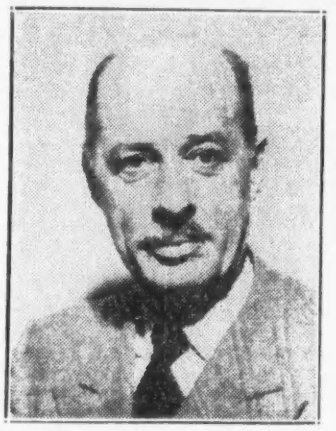
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 24 totaled 221,297,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,015,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 282,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 224,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 58,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 7,310,000 barrels, a decrease of 81,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

To Get Potts Medal



Eugene J. Houdry will receive the 1948 Potts Medal from the Franklin Institute "in consideration of his leadership in the development of catalytic cracking of petroleum utilizing known basic chemical and physical facts," according to Dr. H. B. Allen, executive vice-president and secretary of the institute. He will receive it at ceremonies in Philadelphia on October 20.

Kentucky Petroleum Marketers Association will hold its fall outing and golf tournament at French Lick Springs, Ind., on September 9 and 10.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in textile and leather chemicals was limited to actual requirements last week. Prices for the entire list were unchanged and were well maintained. In the chemical group the high cost of production and light available stocks kept quotations on a firm basis. Interest in sizing materials was restricted to immediate needs as consumers expected lower prices for starches, because of a prospective record corn crop in the making, which was bound to reduce the price of new corn starch within the next two months. For this reason large consumers were operating on inventories and placing only fill-in orders. Potato starch was maintained at former levels, with trading fair for prompt delivery. This market remained steady, as production in Maine and the West was closed and current stocks were not topheavy. Inquiry for tapioca flour replacements from Brazil continued chiefly for the higher grades which were reported scarce here and at primary centers. Medium grades, however, were dull and reported in plentiful supply.

There was no improvement in trading in tanning materials last week. Tanners continued out of the market and operated on sizable tanning material inventories. Owing to the lack of interest in replacements, sellers found it useless to press for business and the market was entirely nominal.

Farm prices of 1948 crop cotton will be supported at an average rate of 28.79 cents a pound for the base grade of seventh-eight inch middling cotton, gross weight, the Agriculture Department announced. This compares with 26.49 cents on the 1947 crop. The new support rate is equivalent to 30.74 cents a pound for 15/16 inch middling—the base grade used by the cotton markets. The new rate compares with an average of 32.99 cents received by farmers for cotton sold in mid-July. The department is required by law to support prices at not less than 92.5% of the parity price of cotton, which was reported to be 31.12 cents.

Shoe and slipper production in May was 34,000,000 pairs, 14 percent less than the April output of 39,000,000 pairs and 7 percent less than those produced in May, 1947, according to the Census Bureau.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
382.2	382.2	379.5	322.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate—Supply condition remained tight with steady demand balancing the output. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Bichromates—Sold up production kept this market in a strong position. New business was limited owing to scarcity of resale stocks which continued to affect export trade. Quotations were well held at former levels.

Sodium Acetate — Market was unchanged and firm. Stocks were light and active consuming demand prevented the increase of available supplies. Quotations were firmly maintained.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Prices were firm and unchanged. Demand was moderate, mainly for immediate delivery.

Sulphonated Oils—Business was inactive. Market was unsettled by the decline in oils and fats. Tallow was lower declining 1c. per pound. Sulphonated castor oil was quiet at the recent reduction.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Demand continued on a par with production and market remained steady at current quotations. Carlots were quoted at 17c. to 19c. per pound and smaller lots ranged form 18c. to 25c., according to quantity. Soluble dried blood was in active request against former orders.

Corn Dextrin—Demand continued active and with production sold up, the market continued strong. Deliveries against orders were still several weeks behind schedule. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

Corn Starch—Consuming inquiry was slow. Consumers took small quantities for actual needs, but showed no interest in forward requirements in view of the prospective large corn production which is bound to lower prices of starch made from the new crop. Visible corn supply declined 840,000 bushels to 1,885,000 bushels for the week ended July 31, against 10,647,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Business was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held. Edible was quoted at $2.66 to $2.80 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical was in limited supply and was firm at $1.55 to $1.65 per pound, as to quantity and delivery. Dried egg produced during June totaled 9,081,000 pounds compared with 14,163,000 in June last year. Production consisted of 8,126,000 pounds of whole egg, 266,000 pounds of albumen and 689,000 pounds of dried yolk. Of the whole dried egg output, 1,812,690 pounds were dried from frozen liquid eggs. The quantity of liquid egg produced in June totaled 77,941,000 pounds, compared with 101,663,000 pounds in the same month last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The quantity produced for drying was much smaller than last year and continues to account for most of the decrease shown in total liquid produced so far this year. Frozen egg production during June totaled 48,898,000 pounds, a decrease of 2 percent below the output of 50,100,000 pounds in June last year. Production during the first half of this year totaled 312,567,000 pounds, about the same the first half of last year. Storage holdings of frozen eggs on July 1 totaled 268,401,000 pounds, 13 percent more than a year ago; but 6 percent below the 1943-47 July average. Of the total July holdings, the government owned 40,833,000 pounds.

Egg Yolk—Moderate demand was reported, mainly for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady at 94c. to $1.02 per pound, as to quantity. Supplies were not heavy, but adequate to meet current demand. Production of yolk in June totaled 689,000 pounds, against 550,000 pounds for the same month last year. Department of Agriculture has announced it will continue its price support program for dried whole eggs in September. It is the first time in the history of egg price support operations that they have been continued into the fall.

Potato Starch—Trading continued scattered with demand chiefly for small lots for immediate needs and the sale of an occasional car lot. Market remained steady. Stocks were not mounting as mills in Maine and Idaho were shut down. Spot goods were quoted at 8c. per pound, carlots New York basis and lesser quantities at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, as to quantity. Department of Agriculture announced August 3 that it will support grower prices of late potatoes at rates ranging from $2.25 to $3.50 per hundred pounds between September 1 and next April 30. The price range last year was $1.85 to $3.25.

Sago Flour — Spot situation continued tight as supplies were scarce and closely held at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, according to quantity. Offerings for shipment were quite liberal, with buying interest in futures inactive. Shipments were quoted at 8½c. per pound, car lots, New York delivery.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was fair, chiefly for spot delivery. High grades were in light supply and firm at 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Mediums were offered freely and none too steady, ranging from 8¼c. to 9½c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Inquiry for shipments was centered in the better grades, with offers scarce and well held, while mediums were in liberal supply and tended easier.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—While this market reflected the usual slow summer demand, prices were unchanged and were maintained by high labor and other production costs. Inventories held by tanners were said to be limited inasmuch as the current demand is only about 80 percent of sales during the first half of the year.

Divi Divi—Business showed no improvement last week. Consuming inquiry was inactive, and in the absence of trading quotations for shipment were unchanged

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

and entirely nominal. On the other hand offers for replacements were light and well held.

Mangrove Bark—Arrivals of bark were reported at 1,675 bags at Norfolk last week, and were reported to be old stock and of exportable thickness, while offers of exportable sizes of new cutting were still scarce.

Myrobalans—Imports totalled 4,780 bags at Atlantic ports last week for delivery against former contracts. New business continued quiet and quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry for replacements continued light and spotty. Recent arrivals from the Argentine were irregular and consisted of limited quantities, far below normal totals. Imports last week totaled 1,600 bags at New York for delivery on previous orders. Quotations for shipment were maintained at former levels.

Valonia—There was little doing in this market last week. Interest in replacements for all grades continued dull and featureless. Prices of shipments were unchanged and merely nominal in the absence of business.

Wattle—This market remained firm, despite light sales which have been transacted of late for prompt shipment. Quotations of bark and extract were well held for prompt and forward delivery. Imports of extract were reported at 3,695 bags at New York last week.

Enjay Offers Catalyst For Carbon Monoxide

The Enjay Company, affiliate of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, is making available to producers of methanol and ammonia an improved catalyst for the conversion of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide and hydrogen. Known as "Enjay RB-769," it is an iron-chromium converter catalyst said to have a side strength of fifty to seventy pounds and a bulk density ranging from eight to 100 pounds. It is obtainable in pellet sizes ranging from three-sixteenths to seven-eights of an inch. Further information can be secured from the company by asking for Information Bulletin T-1.

Monsanto Assigns Graham To New Engineering Post

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed J. M. Graham, jr., assistant director of its general engineering department. Mr. Graham will also continue to direct the department's process section.

He joined the Monsanto organization in 1934 as an operating trainee with the former Swann Chemical Company, Anniston, Ala. The following year he was transferred to the research department, and in 1937 became group leader of chemical engineering. In 1942, he was assigned to the new division engineering department as chief chemical engineer of the phosphate division. He was transferred to the general development, St. Louis, in 1945, and was transferred to the general engineering department in 1947.

ASTM Group Devises Method For Testing Cotton Yarn

A task force of the American Society for Testing Materials met recently at the Institute of Textile Technology for the purpose of revising methods of testing and tolerances for cotton yarns. A group headed by H. A. Mereness, head of the institute's textile testing division, pooled the results of months of preparatory work and, upon approval and adoption by the society, the methods established will be the standards for the entire textile industry.

Kennecott Copper, Amer. Smelting Renew Copper Processing Contract

Kennecott Copper Corporation has extended its copper smelting contract with the American Smelting and Refining Corporation until December 31, 1962. Under the terms of the agreement, American Smelting processes the entire production of Kennecott's mine at Garfield, Utah, at its smelter in Garfield. The renewed contract has been modified to permit Kennecott to construct its own refinery in Utah as rapidly as possi' le.

Trade Briefs

Chemicals valued at approximately $415,000 will be exported from Sweden to Austria under the terms of a one-year trade agreement between the two countries.

Rayon plant with an annual capacity of 7,000,000 pounds has commenced production in Chile. Owned by Fabrico Victoria de Puente Alto S.A., the plant is located on the Maipo River near the port of San Antonio.

Triangle Finishing Company, specialist in the processing, dyeing and finishing of warp knit fabrics, Johnstown, N. Y., has appointed A. J. Nisbet president. Mr. Nisbet was formerly associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

This market was generally steady and quiet last week, the only price movement affecting the index being a 20 cents per pound drop in the spot price of menthol. This reduced the index 0.6 point.

The August trend in ketone solvents such as acetone and methylethyl ketone was becoming apparent as a strengthening movement over the previous month. The resumption of operations in industries which had shut down for vacations together with the dwindling of consumer inventories were largely responsible for the ketone trend toward a normally tight supply position. Alcohol and ester solvents of the most widely used types such as methyl, ethyl, and butyl alcohols and esters were still in the ample supply position of recent weeks, with trading notably light and business generally slow.

Agar was not in a free position and was currently quoted over an abnormally wide price spread, while trading was not confined to consumer directions, but did involve considerable amounts flowing from weaker to stronger hands, frequently at price levels below the advancing primary market quotations. Citric acid while not plentiful, was ample to meet all current needs. Salicylic acid remained tight but not critical, under firm demand from the pharmaceutical and food industries.

An advance in the price of cadmium salts may develop in the near future as the result of a 15c. per pound advance in the base price of cadmium metal. The ethyleneglycol market remained tight with supplies insufficient to meet all demands despite increased production from two relatively new sources. The feeling was expressed in some quarters that this situation might ease, after the antifreeze demand subsides. Demand for vitamin A materials such as fishliver oils and carotene continued heavy, particularly for the feeding grades where shortages were acute. Glycerin held stable in price and production was on the increase, keeping in reasonably good balance with the increasing demand. Formaldehyde was currently in a comfortable supply position with ample production facilities available to take care of a huge demand and apparently sufficient methanol was available.

Alkaloids such as aconitine, brucine, hyocine, hyoscyamine, and theobromine were in fair supply and moving in steady but moderate quantities at prices unchanged from those prevailing over recent months.

Penicillins of all types were moving in good quantity and supplies were entirely adequate to meet all calls. The tight supply position of streptomycin was due to receive some relief in the near future when a large producer will get into full production. Theophyllin was nominally quoted, but most dealers were without supplies in any substantial amounts.

Acetone—Shipments of this ketone solvent in August were slated to be heavier than those in July, based on estimates of prime producers for August delivery. This strengthening was the natural result of increased industrial operations following vacation shutdowns in July, and the deletion of consumer inventories accumulated as the result of heavy buying in June. Supplies in July softened somewhat but were again tightening into their normal position as a result of gradually increasing demand. Prices were firm at the level of 8½ cents per pound in tankcars established at July 1.

Acid, Citric—Following the recent price advance of 2½ cents per pound on this material, prices settled down to a uniform position likely to be maintained for some time to come. Supplies were generally described as adequate to meet all consuming demand, but were not so free as to permit the accumulation of any substantial inventories. Demand was steady and strong from citrate manufacturers and the food industry.

Acid, Salicylic—This material remained in its relatively tight supply position under strong demand from the producers of the various salicylates used in the pharmaceutical and food industries. The price structure, meanwhile held firmly to levels prevailing over recent months.

Aconitine—This alkaloid moved at its usual but steady pace in a firm market in which prices held to former levels of

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, Nicotinic, $1.00 per kilo.
Nicotinamide, $1.50 per kilo.
Hydrochloride, $1.50 per kilo.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.8	260.4	260.2	251.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

$72.25 per ounce on the amorphous material and $85 per ounce for the crystalline product.

Agar—This market was in a position of gradual tightening of supply. There was a tremendously wide range of quotations running from $3.25 per pound on quantities of several bales up to quotations of $4.10 per pound for smaller lots in some quarters, for the whole material. In Japan there has been a steadily increasing price movement, with the result that agar could be bought from stocks in certain quarters in New York at a lower figure than from prime markets. There was accordingly a movement of material not going into consuming outlets, but moving in trade from weaker to stronger hands. Shipments of new crop material are nearly four months hence, and will be offered at appreciably higher levels.

Japanese exports of agar during 1947 totaled 407,500 pounds, of which 167,500 pounds went to the United States, 200,000 pounds to the United Kingdom, and 40,000 pounds to Hongkong.

Argols—Total imports last week on this material amounted to 643 bags arriving at New York from Algiers. Pricewise the market was stable ranging from $18 to $18.50 per kilo for 100 percent purity material of the 70 percent minimum tartaric content grade.

Brucine and Salts—Imports of this alkaloid arriving at New York last week amounted to 5 cases. The market position was reported as steady and unchanged, with prices holding to a range of 40 to 50 cents per ounce in lots of 100 ounces. The sulphate, meanwhile, was quoted at 30 to 40 cents per ounce on the same basis.

Cadmium Bromide—This material was still holding its price position last week, but a rise in price was expected in the not too distant future as a result of a 15 cent per pound price advance in the base price of the metal, which will probably be sufficient increase in raw material costs to force an upward adjustment in cadmium salts.

Cadmium Iodide—The market position of this material was similar to that of the bromide and other cadmium salts, being potentially in the position of an upward price adjustment as a result of increased cadmium metal costs.

Caffeine—The import duty on the alkaloid was apparently unaffected by recent reductions occurring in the government's concessions to Brazil and other countries, remaining at $1.25 per pound. However, the duty on caffeine citrate was reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents per pound, and on other caffeine compounds a reduction was effected from 25 percent ad valorem to 17 percent.

On the domestic market, prices were holding firm in a market characterized by steady movement of adequate supplies.

Camphor—Supplies of this material were adequate to meet all demands and were relatively easy as a result of some softening of the market reflecting the recent slower operations of the plastics industry. Prices, however, were holding firm and unchanged. The Chinese Government through the National Resources Commission was reportedly attempting to revive the camphor industry in Formosa. Prior to the war, this island was claimed to have supplied 70 percent of the world camphor requirements. No production is now being turned out, but there are some stocks taken at the Japanese surrender still intact, it was stated.

Carotene—This material was in quite strong demand due to the serious world shortage of Vitamin A materials. Crystaline technical material carrying 1,350,000 units per gram was firm in the price range of 67½ cents per gram. The dry powder carrying 3,330 units per gram was priced at 70 cents per pound. Other forms were also firm.

Castor Oil—The market on this material remained quiet and slow. Prices were not subject to much fluctuation, and little trading was being done in beans at the nominal figure of $135 per long ton.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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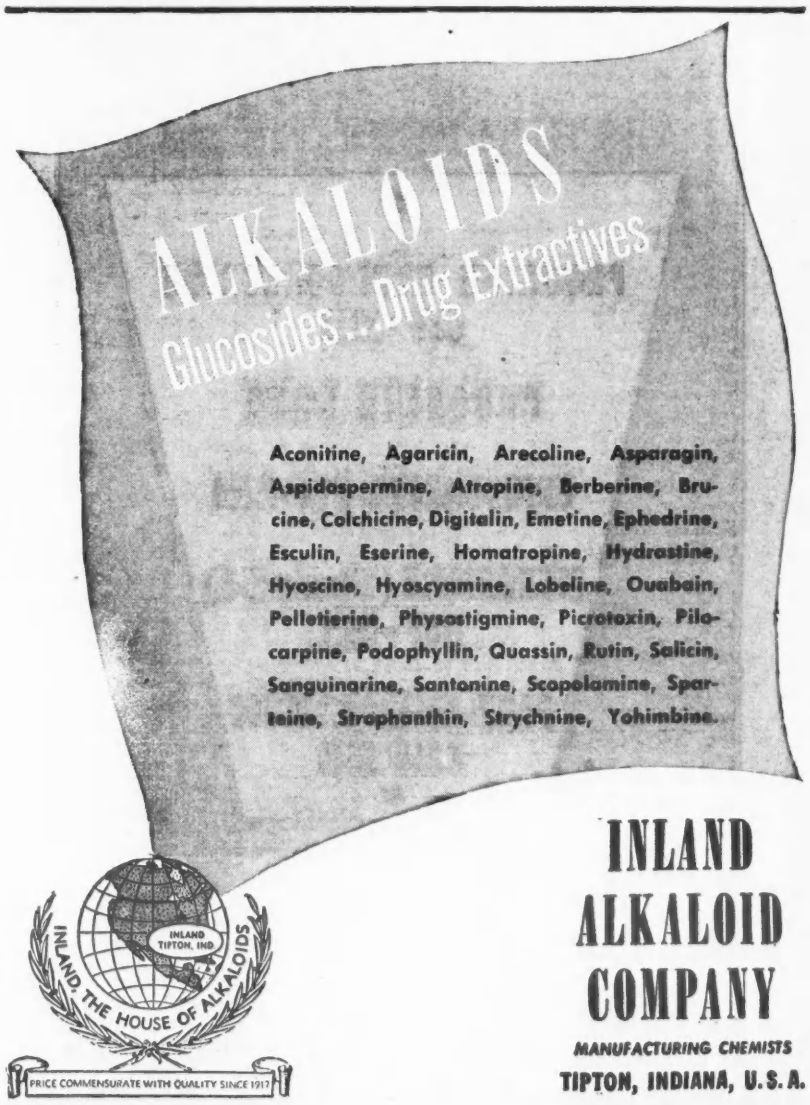
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The import duty on this item as a result of government concessions was reduced from its former level of 3 cents per pound to 1½ cents per pound. Imports last week totaled 44,744 bags, equivalent to 6,711,600 pounds; compared with 18,587 bags, or 2,788,050 pounds the previous week and 4,674 bags or 701,000 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Arrivals of castor beans since January 1 have totaled 780,868 bags, equivalent to 117,230,200 pounds, as compared with arrivals of 898,019 bags, equivalent to 134,702,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1947.

Codliver Oil—Total exports of codliver oil from Iceland during 1947 amounted to 6,000 metric tons valued at 23,000,000 kronur f.o.b. Icelandic ports, equivalent to $3,535,740. This compares with exports of the previous year totalling 8,000 metric tons valued on the same basis at 28,000,000 kronur, equivalent to $4,304,381. Last week imports arriving from St. Johns totaled 529 drums.

Diethylamine—The market position of this material was described as strong, where consuming demand was keeping ahead of the tight supplies. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels maintained over recent weeks.

Diethyleneglycol—This material moved in large quantities in a tight market created by increasing heavy demand. Prices held firmly to levels maintained over recent months. There was no indication of any easing of the market in the immediate future.

Ephedrine—Consuming demand on this material was expected to soon take a marked upward direction. Accordingly, manufacturers of nose drops were coming into the market for increasing quantities, giving considerable strength to the current market. Prices were unchanged.

Ethyleneglycol—A quite strong demand with seemingly no let up was maintained on this market, stemming from a wide range of end-uses. Demand for material for the antifreeze market was particularly strong during the current canning season for antifreeze. Prices were reported firm and unchanged. In recent months there has been a marked increase in production from one new producer, followed in recent weeks by another producer getting into large scale continuous production with a new plant. As yet, however, there has been no significant indications of any easing of the supply position as a result of this increased production due to a corresponding increase in demand. It was felt in some quarters, however, that this situation might change to a softer tone after the antifreeze season.

Fishliver Oil—Imports of sharkliver oil totaled 20 drums last week, and represented very little relief in a market where supplies were exceedingly below demand. There was a general shortage of fishliver oils, and particularly of the lower-priced feeding grades because the processors of fishlivers were handling them with greater care and producing a higher proportion of oil in the higher potency ranges, leaving less low potency oils to channel into the feed industry.

Formaldehyde—The price structure on this item remained unchanged, with no adjustments in the immediate future indicated. The general market picture on formaldehyde, which is consumed by the chemical industry in huge quantities, was still somewhat blurred with respect to the future probable supply and demand situation. This was true in part due to the very vastness of the overall formaldehyde usage and the problems of the formaldehyde consuming industries. It was thought in some quarters that the picture would become more clear during July; but those factors, such as the plastics industry which would seem to point the way, failed to develop sufficiently to be strongly indicative.

Methanol, from which formaldehyde is made, appeared to be currently produced in sufficient amounts, augmented by two new producers of quantity output, to meet all demands despite the pressing requirements of the antifreeze canning season now in full sway. It was felt in most methanol producing quarters that there would be ample methanol available for full production of formaldehyde by both established and new producers, present-

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ing an overall supply picture of appreciably greater quantities available this year than last. Formaldehyde manufacturers, on the other hand, were less confident that this would be the situation, although there was nothing evident at present which would indicate anything otherwise. One of the big determining factors in the probable formaldehyde market was the extent to which the operations of the plastics and resin industries would be resumed, and whether this resumption would be the result of normal heavy consumer demand, or would have to be developed through extensive sales promotion.

Glycerin—This market was without any particular feature last week, supply and demand both on the increase, and holding a position of good relative balance. Prices were firm and unchanged.

It is interesting to note that the price of glycerin currently at 39½ cents was selling in 1930 for 14 cents per pound, an increase since 1930 of 175 percent. This increase in the price of glycerin, however, has not been proportionately as great as the cost of raw materials would justify, all to the credit of the glycerin producers. For example, coconut oil, which in 1930 sold for 6¾ cents, now is quoted at 25¾ cents, an increase of 400 percent, and tallow, which in 1930 brought 7⅜ cents, now must be bought at 16½ cents, an increase of over 200 percent. Other oils and fats used by the soap industry are correspondingly high.

Hyosine Hydrobromide—This material was in moderate supply, moving into a steady market, but under the characteristic wide price range in bottles at levels varying from $39 to $45 per ounce.

Hyoscyamine and Salts—This material packaged in bottles was quoted per ounce at $18 to $20, while the hydrobromide ranged from $18.00 to $19.50 and the sulphate from $14.00 to $19.50 per ounce. Supplies were reported as ample to meet the moderate consuming demand.

Menthol—While the domestic consuming demand for this material remained at a relatively low level, prices over recent weeks have been forced sharply upward through high offerings from the main controlled prime markets. This situation has prevailed in recent weeks, with buying limited to a minimum. The result has been some slight softening in the price structure last week, with spot prices down some 20 cents per pound, but quoted over a fairly wide range between different sources. The new price quotations can be said to range from $9.30 to $9.50 per pound. Exports this year from Shanghai from January to May totaled 21,100 pounds, valued at $16,900.

Meanwhile, the bulk of material available was essentially confined to Brazil, in the absence of significant Chinese and Japanese production. The absence of export markets and the utter necessity of utilizing all available land for food cultivation during the war, virtually eliminated peppermint growing during that period. In 1940 production of menthol at Shanghai came from some twenty different factories, and peak production amounted to around 1,500,000 pounds of menthol and 850,000 pounds of dementholized peppermint oil annually. After the war, 1947, saw only two factories in operation at Shanghai, with an annual output of 50,000 pounds; while th whole of China only exported 65 tons of menthol in the period of January to November, 1947, of which the United States took 60 percent

Methylethyl Ketone—This widely used ketone solvent held to its price position of 10 cents per pound in tankcars established early in the year. The market in general could be described as strengthening at present from the mild softening effected in June and July as the result of lessened demand. This lessened demand, which was sufficient to make supplies slightly easier from their previous critically tight position, was due to a mild slump in the lacquer industry and a wider slump in the plastics and resin industries, together with plant vacation shutdowns. These contributing factors to easement are currently letting up, and methylethyl ketone, together with the other ketone solvents, is moving gradually back to its former tight supply position.

Penicillin—All types and grades of this material held closely to prices recently established, and were reported to be in ample supply, with shipments promptly moving in good quantity.

Quinine and Salts—The market position on quinine and its salts was one of generally adequate supplies, arrivals of the alkaloid being rather spotty but generally sufficient. Last week there was imported

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Streptomycin—This material continued in a tight supply position, moving under a firm price structure after recent reductions. Some of the pressure of demand was expected to be relieved when a new producer gets into full production, which is expected to occur in the near future.

Theobromine—Imports of this material totaled 92 drums last week, arriving from London. The market was firm pricewise, and while there was a tendency in consuming industries to use theophyllin for the same end-use, the scarcity and higher price of the latter was such as to not be very threatening at the moment to this market.

Theophyllin—This drug was only nominally quoted at $8.00 to $8.50 for the theophyllin itself, and $9.00 to $9.50 for the ethylenediamine salt. However, neither of these products were available in any substantial quantities, and most firms handling it were without stocks.

Mozambique Tightens Import Rules On U.S. Pharmaceutical Products

New restrictions on the importation of pharmaceutical products of United States origin have been established by Mozambique, according to the American Consulate at Lourenco Marques. Imports are now prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate issued by the producing laboratory concerning the quality and formula of the product. The certificate must be authenticated by a United States official agency and it must state that the use of the product is permitted in the United States.

Formaldehyde Plant Being Built in Norway

A formaldehyde plant is being built by Norske Kunstharpikser A/S at Lillestron, Norway, near the site chosen for the company's new synthetic resin factory. The plant is expected to have a capacity of 6,000 metric tons of 30 percent formaldehyde and is scheduled to start operations this year.

Edwal Labs Representative Visit to New York Planned

A representative of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, will be available to customers of the company in the New York area during the weeks of September 13, October 4, November 1 and December 6. Either Dr. W. S. Guthmann or Dr. H. C. Stecker, will be at the Commodore hotel.

Trade Briefs

Streptomycin which may be sent to Japan in a single gift package has been increased to 1,500,000 units by the United States Post Office Department.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has awarded a $1,200 graduate fellowship to Nicholas C. Russin, of Butler, Pa., a graduate student in chemistry at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Quinine factory has been opened at Ponoroga, Republic of Indonesia, which has a production capacity of 75,000 quinine tablets a day and smaller amounts of quinine wine and quinine ointments.

French Chemical Production In First Quarter Reported

French Chemical production in the first quarter of 1948, according to statistics of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, included the following items, in metric tons: sodium chlorate, 2,377; bleaching powder, 352; trichloroethylene, 2,853; trisodium phosphate, 2,657; sodium sulphide, 2,541; lead oxides, 3,282; sodium cyanide, 309; tartaric acid, 433; cellulose acetate, 387; ether, 592; ethylene glycol, 154; dyes, 4,400, and tanning extracts, 6,144.

Henkel Property Vested

The Office of Alien Property has vested as property of Henkel & Cie., G.m.b.H., Dusseldorf, Germany, a blocked account in the Chase National Bank of the City of New York entitled, "Hammond & Littell Special Account No. 1."

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China Suspends Imports Of Some Chemical Items

The export-import board of the government of China has suspended the importation of certain chemical items and has transferred certain other items from schedule II to schedule III of its revised foreign trade regulations. Those items for which importation has been suspended are:—

Acetylene; hydrochloric acid; alcohol; ammonia water; antimony trisulphide; calcium carbide; glycerin; oxygen; soda crystal; soda crystal concentrated; sodium silicate; sodium sulphate; carbon dioxide; acetone; tannic acid; glutamic acid; calcium sulphate precipitated; magnesium sulphate, and silver nitrate.

The following items were transferred from schedule II to schedule III:—alum chrome; anhydrous ammonia; barium carbonate; copper sulphate; calcium carbonate; magnesium carbonate, and chromic acid. The following items were temporarily transferred from schedule II to schedule III; aluminum sulphate; barium sulphate; calcium chloride; nickel sulphate, and manganese dioxide.

In addition, sulphuric acid and sodium bicarbonate have been transferred to schedule III, but only fuming sulphuric acid and medicinal sodium bicarbonate are to be allowed importation. Nitric acid, above 49° Be only, is to be allowed importation, and high strength bleaching powder is to be temporarily allowed importation. Steel cylinders for chlorine and oxygen have been specially approved for importation.

White Metal Manufacturing Co. Names New Sales Representative

White Metal Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of collapsible tubes and metal can spouts, Hoboken, N. J., has appointed H. W. Clowe & Co. exclusive representative in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The new representative is located at 401 Barnett-Madden building, Jackson, Miss.

U.S. Commerce Chamber Names Manufacture Dept. Committee

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has appointed the membership of its manufacture department committee for 1948-49. Among those named are Melvin H. Baker, president of the National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert M. Hillas, vice-president of Columbia Carbon Company, New York; Edmond E. Lincoln, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; George A. Mattison, jr., president of Woodstock Slag Corporation, Birmingham, Ala.; Walter A. Richards, president of Ton Huston Peanut Company, Columbus, Ga., and R. H. Shainwald, executive vice-president, The Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco.

McKallor Drug Opens Jamestown Branch Office

The E. C. McKallor Drug Company, Binghamton, N. Y., has established a branch wholesale drug house in Jamestown, N. Y. The new office will be headquarters for the company's operations in western New York, northwestern Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

Rowland G. Warman has been appointed manager of warehousing operations at Jamestown, and Donald L. Roof has been named sales manager for the area. Mr. Warman joined the company in 1926, and Mr. Roof, who joined the organization in 1940, was previously associated with the retail and wholesale drug fields in Buffalo for twelve years.

Proprietary Ass'n Executive Committee to Meet Sept. 16

A meeting of the executive committee of the Proprietary Association of America has been scheduled for the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, at 10:30 a.m. on September 16. Principal order of business will be to review the completed script of the association's public relations motion picture, the outline of which has already been passed by the executive advisory committee.

Finland Considers Government Owned Pharmaceutical Industry

Legislation to establish a government-owned pharmaceutical products company, to engage in wholesale trade in medicinals and, to a certain extent, in their manufacture, was recently submitted to the Finnish Diet. Finland is largely dependent upon imports for pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical products.

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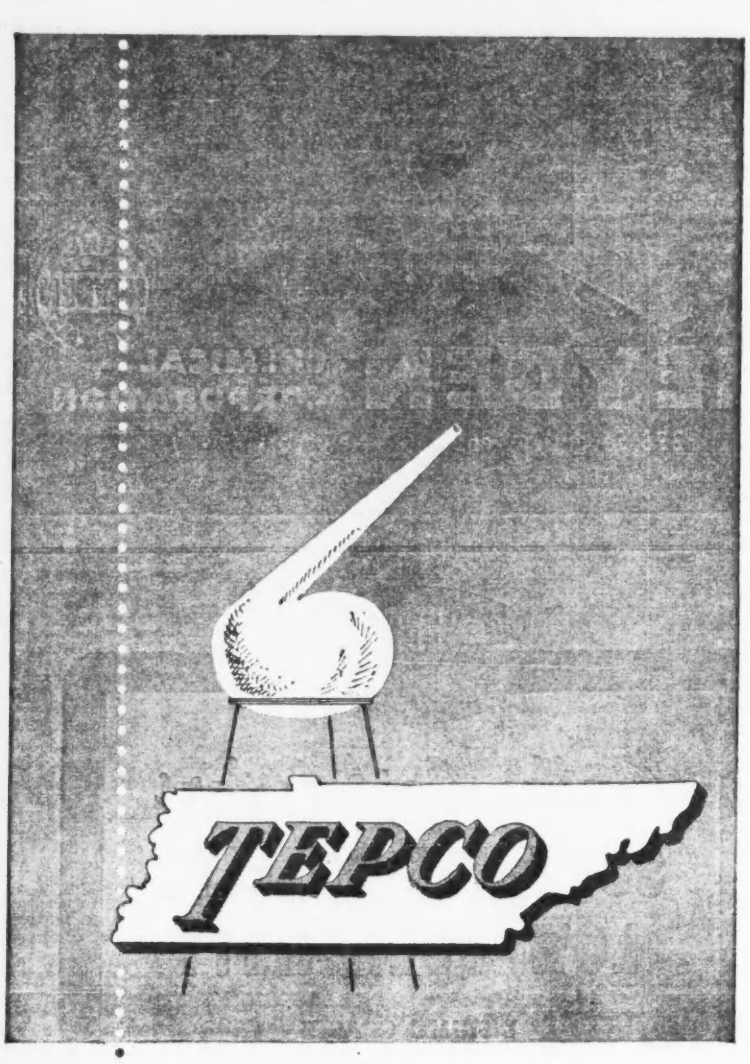

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N.Y.C. Food and Drugs Bureau Gets New Head

Edwin W. C. Ludewig has been named director of the bureau of food and drugs in the New York City Department of Health, succeeding Jerome Trichter, who has been appointed assistant commissioner in charge of the environmental sanitation services division. Mr. Ludewig, with the department since 1927, served as a health inspector, chief of the bureau's retail division and, since 1945, assistant bureau director. Mr. Trichter, associated with the department since 1930, had been director of the bureau since 1939.

Argentine Technician Finds New Antibiotic

The American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, reports that the Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture has announced the discovery of a new antibiotic at its experimental laboratory at Castelar. The new product, called "actinomicelina," is said to have been discovered by one of the laboratory's technicians while conducting experiments on a wheat disease. Experiments have begun to determine the substance's possible applications in the field of medicine.

'Benzedrine' Is Trademark

"Benzedrine" is the trademark of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, for the amphetamine compounds which it produces. The use of the name, "Benzedrine Hydrochloride," in an advertisement of the William D. Neuberg Company, New York, in OPD for July 26, was, as that company has been advised by counsel for the Philadelphia manufacturer, an erroneous application of a private name in a generic sense.

Phila. Quartz Moves

The Philadelphia Quartz Company moved its offices to the Public Ledger building, Independence Square, Philadelphia 6, effective last Monday. The telephone number is MArket 7-7200.

Harry W. Smith Moves

Harry W. Smith, Inc., technical publicity and editorial relations, New York, has moved to new offices at 507 Fifth avenue, Room 1101, New York 17. The phone number is MUrray Hill 7-5367.

Trade Briefs

Furfural from sunflower seed will be produced on an experimental scale at a plant recently set up in Fuzfo, Hungary.

Temple University School of Pharmacy plans to limit its enrollment for the September freshman class to 100 students.

Pharmaceuticals and chemicals imported into China during 1947 totaled 675,500 quintals, compared with 1,040,000 quintals in the preceding year.

Caustic soda and soda ash imports into Cuba are not expected to meet the demand of industry this year, because of the additional amounts of these materials required by a new rayon plant in Matanzas.

Tracerlab Elects Two Directors

Tracerlab, Inc., has elected Dr. Karl T. Compton and Merrill Griswold to its board of directors. Dr. Compton is president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Griswold is chairman of the Massachusetts Investors Trust.

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Obituaries

Dr. John M. Evvard

Dr. John M. Evvard, research scientist noted for his work in the development of iodized salt, and widely known as a consultant on animal nutrition and production, died in Phoenix, Ariz., on July 30. He was sixty-three years old.

Dr. Evvard started his career at the Missouri Agriculture College and the Missouri agriculture experiment station where he was assistant to the dean and director from 1907 to 1910. Later he was chief of several animal production divisions at the Iowa agriculture experiment station. He was associate professor of animal husbandry at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from 1916 to 1918 and professor for twelve years after that.

Curtis J. Harwick

Curtis J. Harwick, founder and president of the Harwick-Standard Chemical Company, Akron, Ohio, died recently at his home in that city after a short illness. He was forty-eight years old.

Mr. Harwick, who was an acknowledged authority in rubber chemistry and had been acclaimed for his work in pioneering synthetic rubber during the recent war, founded the Harwick - Standard Chemical Company in 1932. He had been associated with the B. F. Goodrich Company before starting his own firm.

Franklin E. James

Franklin E. James, former executive secretary of the National Research Council, died August 5 in City hospital, St. Louis, Mo. He was thirty-seven years old. In addition to his association with the National Research Council, Mr. James had served as a food chemist with the Raiston Purina Company for twelve years.

Zelotes E. Martin

Zelotes E. Martin, founder and for many years president of the Martin-Senour Company, manufacturer of paints, varnishes and lacquers, Chicago, and long a leader in the paint manufacturing industry, died in Knowlton, Canada, on July 23, it was learned last week. He was eighty-six years old.

Mr. Martin became the first salesman for the Senour Manufacturing Company when it was organized in 1884. Later he became sales manager and then vice-president and, in 1893, when the present Martin-Senour Company succeeded the old firm, he became president and general manager.

In 1903 Mr. Martin bought out the Senour interest and began expanding the firm in the United States and Canada. In 1903, he started a paint factory in Montreal; in 1908 a paint factory in Winnipeg; in 1909, a varnish factory in Montreal; in 1912, he began manufacturing in Lincoln, Neb., and in 1913, he established the Martin Varnish Company in Chicago.

Mr. Martin was president of the Paint Manufacturers Association in 1911. He was one of the original members of the association's education bureau and was deeply interested in its flax development work. He operated an experimental farm in Canada, near Winnipeg, where he cultivated many types of flaxseed in conjunction with the program of the association.

John W. Peck

John W. Peck, who retired last year as superintendent of the Muresco plant of the Benjamin Moore Company, Carteret, N. J., died in Elizabeth, N. J., on July 30. He was seventy-one years old.

Andre L. Picard

Andre L. Picard, vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., importer and exporter, New York, died August 5 at his home in that city. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Picard was also a vice-president and director of the Netherlands-American Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Albert C. Bonaschi, executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy from 1919 until he retired in 1939, died in Nova Scotia, Canada, on August 3. He was seventy-nine years old.

John A. Coe, sr., former chairman of the board and president of American Brass Company, and director of the parent concern, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, died in Waterbury, Conn., on August 4. He was seventy-nine years old.

Alfred E. Dubey, jr., New Jersey dealer in essential oils, died in Newark on August 2. He was fifty years old.

Frank W. Fox, retired consulting engineer of the development department of the Esso Standard Oil Company, died August 5 in Muhlenberg hospital, Plainfield, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

Dr. Percy Hodge, professor emeritus of physics and head of the physics department of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., for twenty-seven years, died August 4 in Orange Memorial hospital, Orange, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old.

Clarence Ousley, former assistant Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of Globe Laboratories, Forth Worth, Tex., died August 5 in that city. He was eighty-four years old. Mr. Ousley had been with the laboratories since relinquishing his Department of Agriculture post in 1921.

William H. Roberts, an employee of the Texas Oil Company for twenty-six years, died in Rahway, N. J., on July 31. He was fifty-five years old.

William C. Slonaker, a foreman at the Warner Chemical Company plant in Carteret, N. J., which he served for forty-seven years, died in Elizabeth, N. J., on August 1. He was seventy years old.

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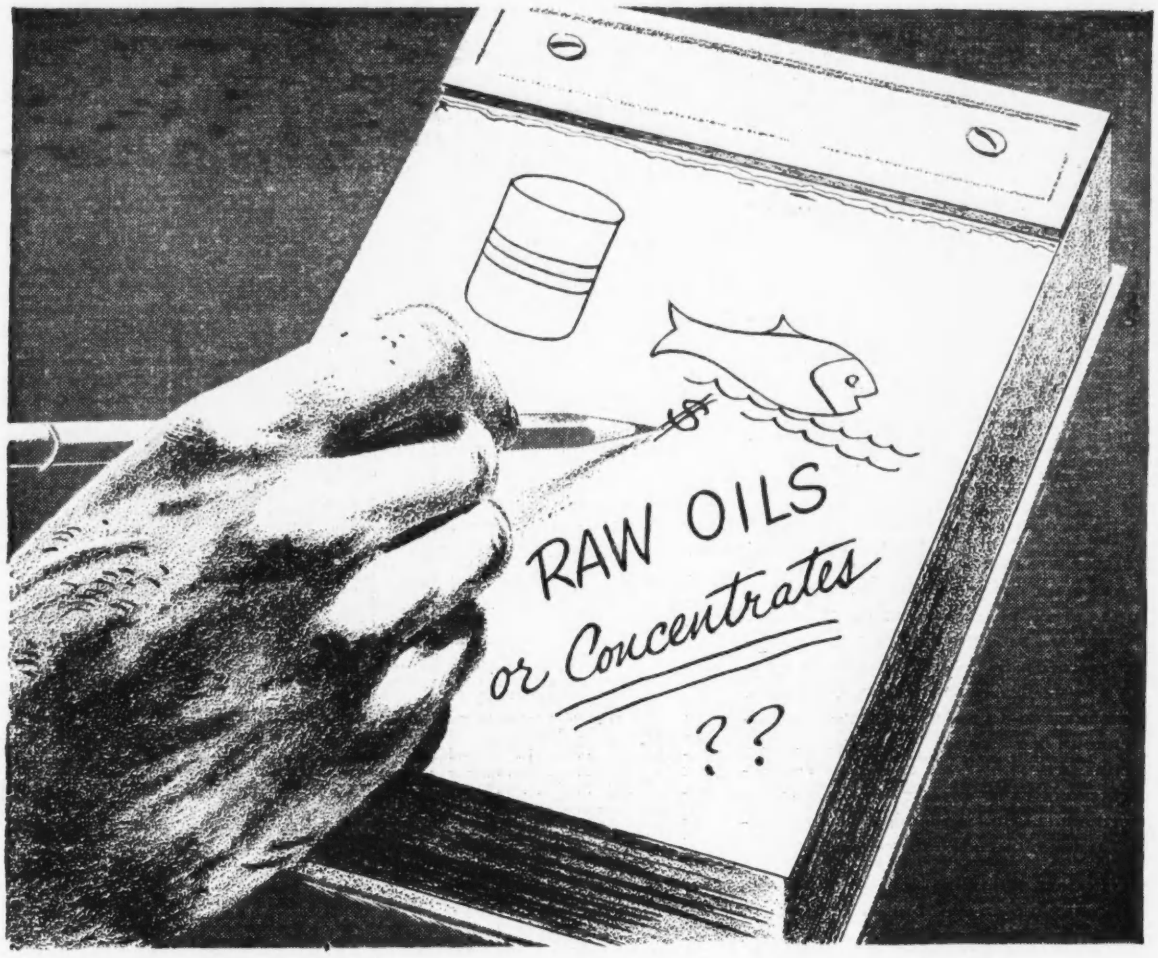

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AGAR AGAR—140 bls, Asiatic Trading Co, Pioneer Sea, Nagoya

ANILIN COLORS—63 dms, Geigy & Co, Arizpa, Antwerp
29 dms, Geigy Co, American Jurist, Rotterdam
14 dms, Reading Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
106 dms, Ciba Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

ANISESEED—360 bgs, William E Martin Co, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore

ANTIMONY ORE—1,303 bgs, Assoc Metal & Minerals Corp, Santa Margarita, Antofagasta

ARGOLS—643 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Inc, Exiria, Algiers

ARSENIC—170 bbls, Cia Minera Asarco, Agwistar, Tampico

BABASSU KERNELS—1,667 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormactern, Sao Luis

BAUXITE ORE—2,470 tons, Poseidon, Paramaribo
3,301 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Alcoa Polaris, Paramaribo

BAY OIL—2 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Alcoa Polaris, Roseau
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Alcoa Polaris, Roseau

BEESWAX—100 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Wideawake, Rio de Janeiro
80 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Agwiking, Havana
26 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Agwistar, Tampico

BERYL ORE—1,000 bgs, Watson Geach Co, Mormactern, Cabedello
1,509 bgs, Philipp Bros, Mormactern, Cabedello

BICHROMATE OF SODA—97 dms, S Rubinuaut Co, Egidia, Glasgow

BISMUTH—6,000 bgs, American Pacific Co, Azalea City, Fusan, Korea

BONES, JUNK—18,438 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana

BRUCINE ALKALOID—5 cs, Irving Trust Co, Hillcrest Park, London

BUCHU LEAVES—25 bls, W Russell Howe, Robin Locksley, Capetown
25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Robin Locksley, Capetown
23 bls, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Robin Locksley, Capetown
8 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Robin Locksley, Capetown
7 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Robin Locksley, Capetown

BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Explorer, Calcutta

CARNAUBA WAX—80 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Corp, Mormacfir, Salvador

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam

CASEIN — 1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—50 bgs, Art G Dunn Co, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore
50 bls, Balex Co, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore
300 bls, J H Ohl Co, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore
200 bls, Gillespie & Co, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore
200 bls, Charles T Wilson Co, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore
500 bls, Arthur G Dunn & Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
100 bls, W M Allison & Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
100 bls, Geo S Uhe Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
50 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
120 bls, Arthur G Dunn & Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—2,540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactern, Maceio
5,100 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactern, Recife
7,029 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactern, Cabedello
7,003 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacfir, Santos
1,934 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacfir, Salvador
5,189 bgs, Sherwin-Williams Corp, Mormacfir, Salvador

CELERYSEED—143 bgs, William E Martin Co, Exmouth, Bombay

CHROME ORE—1,630 tons, E J Lavino Co, Robin Locksley, Lourenco Marques

CHRYSOPHENINE—1 dm, International Commodities Corp, Exmouth, Karachi

CINCHONA BARK—42 bgs, National Bank of New York, Santa Margarita, Callao

CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exmouth, Colombo
14 dms, Orbis Products Co, Exmouth, Colombo
6 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Exmouth, Colombo

CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exmouth, Colombo

COCONUT OIL—271 dms, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore
523 tons, Bank of New York, Chastine Maersk, Cebu

CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Fort Amherst, St Johns
373 dms, Whitmarsh Laboratories, Fort Amherst, St Johns
25 dms, Arkansas Co, Inc, Fort Amherst, St Johns
31 dms, Silmo, Chemicals Corp, Fort Amherst, St Johns
118 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Godafoss, Reykjavik
100 dms, Vitamins, Inc, Godafoss, Reykjavik
625 dms, Arkra Oil Corp, Godafoss, Reykjavik
247 dms, E R Squibb Co, Godafoss, Reykjavik
71 dms, Parke, Davis Corp, Godafoss, Reykjavik

COLORS—37 dms, Dudley Trading Corp, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
68 hmns, Dudley Trading Corp, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong

COLUMBITE ORE—1,120 bgs, E J Lavino Co, Tarn, Lagos

COPAL GUM—46 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore
92 bgs, I G Innes Corp, Chastine Maersk, Manila

COTTON LINTERS—168 bls, H Chanin Corp, Buenos Aires, Recife
1,100 bls, New England Waste Co, Mormactern, Natal

CRESYLIC ACID—500 dms, Hillcrest Park, London

CUTTLEFISH BONES—232 cs, American Cuttlefish Corp, Ashjorn, Tunis
245 cs, Rudolph Kunzl, Ashjorn, Tunis

CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—3 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Margarita, Puna

DEXTRIN—37 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Arizpa, Rotterdam
2 bgs, Talens & Sons, Inc, Arizpa, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Veendam, Rotterdam

DILLSEED—100 bgs, M J Golomneck, Inc, Exmouth, Bombay

ESSENTIAL OIL—1 cs, National City Bank, Exiria, Seville
2 cs, Ungerer & Co, Queen Elizabeth, Southampton

EUCALYPTUS OIL—17 bns, Exiria, Malaga

FISHLIVER OIL—19 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Pioneer Sea, Yokohama

FISH OIL—150 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Margarita, Peru

FLEASEED—134 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exmouth, Bombay

HUSKS—22 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exmouth, Bombay
288 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Exmouth, Bombay
462 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Exmouth, Bombay

FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
105,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, J A Mowinckel, Aruba

FUEL OIL—90,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Aruba, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, La Guara
112,589 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Fort Hoskins, Cartagena
103,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Esso Raleigh, Aruba

GALANGOL—50 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

GINGER—50 bgs, Shell Bar, Kingston

GLUESTOCK—74 bls, National City Bank, Buenos Aires, Recife

GLYCERIN—85,350 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana
166,556 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Seatrain New Jersey, Havana

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Explorer, Colombo
509 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Explorer, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Co, Explorer, Colombo
253 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Exmouth, Colombo
250 bgs, Chas Pettinos, Inc, Exmouth, Colombo
350 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Mills Co, Azalea City, Fusan, Korea

GYPSUM, CRUDE—8,505 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton, Dingwall
2,534 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Empire State, Walton
8,488 tons, National Gypsum Co, Paul Revere, Dingwall

HENNA LEAVES—19 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Khedive Ismail, Alexandria

JUNIPER TAR—10 dms, Exiria, Malaga

KARAYA GUM—135 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Exmouth, Bombay
67 bgs, The Trugacanth Co, Exmouth, Bombay
133 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exmouth, Bombay

KYANITE ORE—800 tons, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Robin Locksley, Mombasa

LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, J H Vanvasseur, Exmouth, Cochin

LIVERMEAL—552 bgs, A Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires

LIVER TANKAGE—1,049 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires
196 bgs, Armour & Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires

MACE—20 cs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Polaris, St George
12 cs, Chas T Wilson Co, Alcoa Polaris, St George

MAGNESITE—1,620 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Co, Explorer, Madras

MANDARIN OIL—10 cs, Polak Trading Co, Mormacfir, Sao Francisco
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Mormacfir, Sao Francisco

MANGROVE BARK—123 bgs, Bingham & Co, Robin Locksley, Mikindani
6,640 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Robin Locksley, Kilwa

MASTIC GUM, DROPS—10 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
10 cs, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Nea Hellas, Piraeus

MEDICINAL SEED—100 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Dartmouth Victory, Singapore

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—20 cs, Nopco Chemical Co, Pioneer Sea, Yokohama

MICA—85 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Wideawake, Rio de Janeiro
185 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Wideawake, Rio de Janeiro
40 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Wideawake, Rio de Janeiro
2 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Explorer, Calcutta
105 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Explorer, Calcutta
162 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Explorer, Calcutta
100 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Explorer, Calcutta
254 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Explorer, Calcutta
105 cs, Explorer, Calcutta
200 cs, United Traders Co, Explorer, Calcutta
100 cs, Minerals Insulation Co, Explorer, Madras
15 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Explorer, Madras
5 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Exmouth, Madras
30 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Exmouth, Madras
100 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Exmouth, Madras
122 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Exmouth, Calcutta
10 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Exmouth, Calcutta
100 cs, Exmouth, Calcutta
283 cs, P D Pitts Co, Exmouth, Calcutta
224 cs, J H Schroder Banking Co, American Ranger, London
261 cs, Schwab Bros Corp, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

MOLYBDENUM — 320 bgs, National City Bank, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong

MONTAN WAX — 200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, American Jurist, Rotterdam

MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, American Ranger, London

MYROBALANS—1,333 bgs, Vermilye Co, Exmouth, Bombay
8,800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Exmouth, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—1,200 bgs, Koppers Co, Arizpa, Rotterdam
3,200 bgs, The Chase National Bank, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, American Intraseed Shipping & Forwarding Co, Midland Victory, Antwerp

NEATSFOOT OIL—118 tcs, Thupman Thurlow Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires

NUTMEGS—144 bgs, Middleton & Co, Alcoa Polaris, St George

OLIBANUM GUM—20 cs, Richard D Heins Co, Exmouth, Aden

OLIVE OIL—50 dms, National Bank of Greece, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
15 dms, National City Bank of New York, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
40 dms, Commercial Bank of Athens, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
50 dms, Sterling National Bank & Trust Co, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
55 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exmouth, Barcelona
45 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exmouth, Barcelona
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exiria, Seville
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exiria, Malaga
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exiria, Malaga
10 dms, National City Bank of New York, Exiria, Malaga
25 dms, Giacomb Lepure, Exiria, Malaga
25 cs, United Fruit Co, Exiria, Malaga
100 dms, Bonoil Packing Co, Vulcanbi, Genoa

OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacfir, Salvador
112 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormacfir, Salvador
56 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Mormacfir, Salvador

PALM OIL—1,145 tons, Balfour Guthrie Co, Tarn, Matadi

PAPAIN—32 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Great Falls Victory, Tanganyika
53 cs, National City Bank of New York, Great Falls Victory, Tanganyika
17 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Great Falls Victory, Mombasa
5 cs, Vganda Co, Ltd, Great Falls Victory, Mombasa
58 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Great Falls Victory, Mombasa
20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Explorer, Colombo
26 cks, William M Martin Co, Exmouth, Colombo
37 cs, S B Penick & Co, Robin Locksley, Mombasa
222 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Locksley, Tanganikya

PAPRIKA—223 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Exiria, Malaga
100 bgs, P H Petry Co, Exiria, Malaga
660 bgs, A A Sayra Co, Exiria, Malaga
100 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Exiria, Malaga
1,000 bgs, Exiria, Malaga

PATCHOULI LEAVES—8 bbls, J Berlage Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

PEPPER, BLACK—23 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Arizpa, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Exmouth, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Exmouth, Bombay
211 bgs, Midland Victory, Rotterdam
700 bgs, H Parker Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong

WHITE—140 bgs, Midland Victory, Rotterdam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—126,150 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
127,181 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Lake George, Ras Tanura
106,258 bbls, Cities Service Co, Salem Maritime, Aruba
122,292 bbls, The California Oil Co, Port Mims, Puerto La Cruz
32,683 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Andino, Las Piedras
116,077 bbls, Seven Seas, Ras Tanura
15,433 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Monitor, Fahaeel

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—250 cs, Reichhold Chemical Co, Flying Independent, Antwerp

PIMENTO—200 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Shell Bar, Kingston
77 bgs, R T French Co, Shell Bar, Kingston

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Veendam, Rotterdam

POTASH SALT—52 kgs, A Gusmaer, Inc, Hillcrest Victory, London

POTASH SALT—54 kgs, A Gusmer, Inc, American Ranger, London

QUICKSILVER—1,000 flks, Chase National Bank, Pioneer Sea, Yokohama
200 flks, Chase National Bank, Agwistar, Tampico

QUARTZ CRYSTALS—5 cs, Murray American Co, Wideawake, Rio de Janeiro

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,141 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Troubadour, Buenos Aires

RED OXIDE, IRON—120 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Exiria, Malaga
55 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Exiria, Malaga
49 bbls, J Lee Smith Co, Exiria, Malaga
5 bgs, Ferro Metal Chemical Co, Exiria, Malaga

ROCK CRYSTAL—22 cs, Sinco Corp, Wideawake, Rio de Janeiro

SAFFRON—2 cs, National City Bank, Exiria, Seville

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—20 bls, Agwistar, Tampico

SCHEELITE ORE—1,200 bgs, Pioneer Sea, Shanghai
600 bgs, Davis Taylor Co, Mormactern, Natia
4,500 bgs, Azalea City, Fusan, Korea

SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Explorer, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster Co, Explorer, Calcutta
450 bgs, Ralli Bros, Exmouth, Calcutta
250 bgs, Gillespie-Roger-Pyatt Co, Exmouth, Calcutta
300 bgs, William Zinsser Corp, Exmouth, Calcutta
400 bgs, The Mac Lac Corp, Exmouth, Calcutta

SHARKLIVER OIL—18 dms, Collet Week Nibecker, Inc, Santa Margarita, Valparaiso
2 dms, Great Northern Fisheries, Troubadour, Buenos Aires

SHELLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Exmouth, Calcutta
600 bgs, Exmouth, Calcutta

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Buenos Aires, Santos
1,400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacfir, Santos

TEA WASTE—450 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield Co, Chastine Maersk, Keelung

THEOBROMINE—92 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Hillcrest Park, London
90 dms, Chemical Bank Trust Co, American Ranger, London

THYME LEAVES—223 bgs, S Montaner Corp, Exiria, Malaga
123 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Asbjorn, Marseilles

TINOPAL—20 dms, Geigy & Co, American Jurist, Rotterdam

TONKA BEANS—8 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Mormactern, Belem Para

TUCUM KERNELS—358 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormactern, Sao Luis

TUNG OIL — 300 tons, Vongher Low China Co, Pioneer Sea, Shanghai
250 tons, Arnhold & Co, Pioneer Sea, Shanghai
300 tons, W G Smith Co, Pioneer Sea, Shanghai
350 tons, China Mutual Co, Pioneer Sea, Shanghai
200 tons, W G Smith Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
200 tons, Wah Chang Trading Co, Pioneer Sea, Hongkong
300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Chastine Maersk, Macao
100 tons, Bunge Co, Chastine Maersk, Macao
50 tons, Bunge Co, Chastine Maersk, Macao
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai
400 tons, Import Export Industries Corp, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai

TURMERIC—133 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Explorer, Madras
137 bgs, Volkart Bros, Explorer, Madras
288 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Exmouth, Madras
114 bgs, William M Allison & Co, Exmouth, Bombay

UREA—2,857 bgs, Gondrand Bros, American Jurist, Rotterdam

VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Thursten & Braidish Co, Great Falls Victory, Mombasa
33 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Alcoa Polaris, Roseau
2 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Alcoa Polaris, Roseau
2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Alcoa Polaris, Roseau
2 cs, W J Bush Co, Alcoa Polaris, Roseau
2 cs, George Luedeke Co, Alcoa Polaris, Roseau
47 cs, M Cortizas, Agwistar, Vera Cruz

VETIVER OIL — 1 dm, R Quibell Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

WATTLE BARK—3,244 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Robin Locksley, Durban

EXTRACT—1,034 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Robin Locksley, Durban
3,913 bgs, Vermilye Co, Robin Locksley, Mombasa
8,697 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Great Falls Victory, Mombasa

WOLFRAM ORE — 400 bgs, Foreign Trade Zone Commission, Exmouth, Rangoon
2,000 bgs, Pioneer Sea, Shanghai
1,149 bgs, Azalea City, Fusan, Korea
26 bgs, Phillip Bros, Ashjorn, Lisbon

WAX—31 cs, Distributing & Trading Corp, Arizpa, Bremen

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—3,363 tons, Irving Trust Co, Robin Locksley, Lourenco Marques

MANGROVE BARK—497 bgs, Bingham Co, Robin Locksley, Mombasa

Boston

CASEIN—500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Wideawake, Buenos Aires

GLUESTOCK—110 bls, H Remis Co, Wideawake, Rio de Janeiro

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,600 bgs, International Products Corp, Wideawake, Buenos Aires

Norfolk

MANGROVE BARK—1,975 bgs, Vermilye Corp, Exmouth, Madras

MICA—3,682 bgs, Richmond Mica Co, Exmouth, Madras
980 bgs, Franklin Mineral Products, Exmouth, Madras
286 bgs, F D Pitts Co, Exmouth, Calcutta
508 bgs, Richmond Mica Corp, Explorer, Calcutta
450 bgs, English Mica Co, Explorer, Calcutta
25 bgs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Explorer, Calcutta

Philadelphia

CASEIN—200 bgs, Coolids, Inc, Wideawake, Buenos Aires

GAS PURIFYING MATERIAL—2,031,000 lbs, Alpha Lux Co, Midland Victory, Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—2,500 bgs, The Olsen Sales Corp, Exmouth, Bombay

OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Exiria, Malaga

San Francisco

CASSIA—90 bls, H M Newhall Co, President Taft, Hongkong
100 bls, H M Newhall Co, President Taft, Hongkong

COPAL GUM—83 bskts, Bank of California, Saparoca, Macassar
78 bskts, Bank of California, Saparoca, Macassar

COPRA—8,534 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Ventura, Pago Pago
500 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Oregon Mail, Cebu

DAMMAR GUM—14 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Saparoca, Singapore

QUININE BISULPHATE—10 cs, Arthur Reif, President Grant, Manila

SAGO FLOUR—100 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Saparoca, Singapore

SESAME SEED—336 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, President Grant, Manila

TEASEED OIL—100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, President Grant, Manila
100 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, President Grant, Manila

TUNG OIL—450 tons, Bank of California, President Grant, Manila
310 tons, Vongher Low China Co, President Taft, Hongkong
100 tons, D Hecht Co, President Taft, Hongkong

Pure Carbonic Assigns Five to Sales Force

Pure Carbonic, Inc., New York, has made a series of changes in its sales force, according to L. F. Kilmarx, general sales manager. N. L. Heffron, formerly branch manager of the New York-New Jersey branch of the metropolitan district, has been named assistant district manager of that district.

H. I. Doering has been appointed branch manager of the Columbus branch of the Cincinnati district, and J. G. Kuchenbrod is now branch manager of the Louisville branch of the Cincinnati district. B. C. Lowe has been named branch manager of the Des Moines branch of the Kansas City district, and T. H. Townsend is now branch manager of the Indianapolis branch of the Chicago district.

Surface Chemistry Meeting

—*Continued from page 7*

Anodic Material" will be the title of an address by W. S. Loose, director of the laboratory development division of the magnesium laboratories of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. A fundamental study of magnesium as a battery anode will be discussed by Mr. Loose, who will present data obtained from wet cell tests which were designed to reveal anode performance.

At the afternoon session, V. M. Darsey, president of Parker Rust Proof Company, will present a paper on "Phosphate Coating of Metals," which will point out a variety of applications of phosphating for producing non-metallic and inorganic coatings on metallic surfaces.

Mr. Darsey will be followed by H. C. Miller, chief chemist for Charles Hardy, Inc., New York, who will discuss "Principles of Powder Metallurgy," with particular emphasis on the surface phenomena encountered in this field.

The final paper, to be presented by C. W. Patton, manager of the coating and adhesive materials division of the Bakelite Corporation, New York, will be "New Developments in Organosols and Plastisols." Work now underway in the Bakelite laboratories will be discussed.

Trade Briefs

Chemicals imported into Madagascar during 1947 amounted to 10,718 metric tons, valued at approximately $1,026,585.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation has appointed Hobart C. McDaniel manager of the technical press service in its public relations department.

Salt output at the Boekelo plant of the Royal Netherlands Salt Works amounted to 240,579 tons, according to the annual report of the company.

Sulphuric acid plants at Chittagong, Karachi and Kalat, in the West Punjab and Northwest Frontier provinces, have been recommended by the Pakistan Industries Conference.

Abbott Labs. Nembutal Suppositories Recalled

The Food and Drug Administration and Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., have issued a joint warning to physicians, hospitals, wholesale and retail druggists and consumers that some nembutal suppositories manufactured by the laboratories before October, 1947, contain from 40 to 223 percent of the labeled amount of nembutal.

Analyses by the company and the government show that most of the suppositories are of declared strength, the warning said, but variations have been found in a number of different codes. The warning asked that any stocks of nembutal suppositories bearing the code number 710 T 292 or any smaller code number should be returned to Abbott Laboratories. Suppositories with larger numbers or without the letter T in the code number are not being recalled.

Sam Tour & Co. Elects L. Fletcher President

Sam Tour & Co., research consultant, New York, has elected Leslie S. Fletcher president and has named Miss Alice Rommell secretary-treasurer. At the same time the company named Howard Kapner to take charge of its new glass section. Mr. Kapner, who has been associated with glass technology for eight years and with the Sam Tour organization for the past year, will have charge of all testing, laboratory and research work on glass.

Metopon Hydrochloride

—Continued from page 3

is manufactured under production license by Merck & Co., Mallinckrodt Chemcial Works and New York Quinine & Chemical Company, and is distributed under distributor's license (in capsul form, for oral administration only) by Parke, Davis & Co., Sharp & Dohme, Inc., and Wyeth, Inc.

"Metopon hydrochloride is now available, subject to the usual conditions under which narcotics are sold or transferred, to qualified wholesale dealers in narcotic drugs, hospitals, druggists, and practitioners, who may purchase it from any of the three above-mentioned licensed distributors (in capsul form for oral administration only).

"In this form, metopon hydrochloride may be prescribed for, and dispensed to, a patient for oral use in chronic pain, including the pain incident to cancer, generally of such severity as medically requires an opiate."

Trade Briefs

Wholesale Drug Trade Association in England has changed its name to The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry.

Pharmaceutical industry basic chemicals made up about $715,000 of the $1,000,000 worth of chemical products imported into Madagascar during 1947.

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Bristol-Myers Elects Friden Vice-President

John H. Friden was elected vice-president in charge of the engineering division of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, at a recent meeting of the board of directors of that company. He has been executive vice-president of the Sun Tube Corporation, which is a subsidiary of Bristol-Myers Company.

Mr. Friden was born in Sweden, came to the United States in 1920 and served for five years as an engineer with E. W. Bliss Company, joining Sun Tube Corporation at Hillside, N. J., in 1925. He was elected a vice-president of Sun Tube in 1928 and executive vice-president in 1945.

Illinois Tech Integrates Chemistry Graduate Programs

An integration of the day and evening chemistry graduate programs at Illinois Institute of Technology, effective with the fall semester, was announced August 2 by Dr. Martin Kilpatrick, chairman of the department of chemistry. The move is designed to make all phases and advantages of the day curriculum available to evening students.

The integration follows an increase in chemistry staff members, expansion of the curriculum, and completion of the new $825,000 Chemistry building, one of the first structures in Illinois Tech's $15,000,000 development and modernization program.

St. Regis Sales Appoints Jackson Advertising Head

St. Regis Sales Corporation, subsidiary of the St. Regis Paper Company, New York, has appointed Norton B. Jackson advertising manager. Mr. Jackson was formerly associated with the American Can Company as advertising manager, and had previously been advertising manager of the Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.

Du Pont Issue 'Fairprene' Data

Properties and uses of "Fairprene" synthetic elastic compositions are described in a twelve-page manual, just released by the fabrics division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Copies may be obtained by writing to the division headquarters at Fairfield, Conn. The "Fairprene" products comprise three groups:—sheet stocks without fabric back or cloth insert, coated fabrics, and cements made with synthetic elastomers.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

That the market for essential oils still has its soft spots was shown last week when further price declines in spearmint oil, coupled with a fall in the wormwood oil quotation, dropped the market index 4.3 points to set it at 115.5. A year ago, the index was 175.0.

Other price revisions came in Canadian fir, California lemon, expressed lime, and Bourbon vetiver oils—all of which were moved in favor of buyers. The sole price advance noted during the period under review came in star anise oil but the rise was very conservative.

The fact that large operators in both spearmint and wormwood oil were able to name spot prices that conformed to new crop costs was evidence, in the case of spearmint, that the expectation of much lower prices on 1948 production had been realized; while, in the case of wormwood, producers had at last given indications of their ideas on values in this year of generally declining essential oil quotations.

The drop in California lemon oil prices brought that article into a position where competition with Italian oil was possible. The latter article had been underselling the California product by at least 35c. per pound for some weeks. The new price on California oil was the lowest in many years.

Marseille, France, reported on its exports of celery and coriander seed oils in April. The trade circles in that city stated that the decline in the dollar value of exports to the United States was attributed to the diminished demand from that country where the prices asked by French shippers were considered prohibitive. Marseille factors did not expect export to improve until French prices could be reduced.

Demand in the spot essential oil and aromatic chemicals market continued moderate in volume. For the most part, transactions involved only immediate requirements—needs that could no longer be laid aside. However, prices have worked so low as almost automatically to limit competition between dealers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, Chinese, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Fir oil, Canadian, 15c. per lb.
Lemon oil, California, 35c. per lb.
Lime oil, expressed, 75c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 30c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, $1.75 per lb.
Wormwood oil, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
115.5	119.8	124.8	175.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The market moved up to a minimum of 72c. per pound on Chinese oil, this being a 2c. rebound upward following the late reduction of 5c. in local quotations. Sellers said the decline had gone farther than replacement costs justified. Demand remained light.

Bay—A disposition to raise prices by about 10c. per pound was noted in some quarters on the spot but sellers recently naming minimum quotations continued so to quote, though indicating that the market had shown signs of turning firmer at the source.

Bergamot—Perfumers and others requiring this Italian product were notably aloof from the spot market during the past week and business throughout the period was distinctly routine and never in excess of jobbing size. Prices, however, showed a considerable measure of stability since they were about in line with replacement.

Bois de Rose—Undertones held very firm locally and withdrawal of the former minimum quotation of $2.90 per pound was confirmed in the quarter recently quoting far lower than the balance of dealers were able or disposed to name. The market throughout the past week held at $3.25 to $4.75 per pound, which lined up with the present cost of oil in the Brazilian market.

Cardamom—Complete stability ruled prices regardless of the fact that the much higher prices prevailing in primary markets for raw material did forecast a possible advance in the shipment quotations on oils when replacement of the spot stocks is required.

Cassia—Major consumers still failed to show more than routine interest in proposals of those representing either spot dealers or primary market shippers. Consumption in manufacturing plants has been curtailed by the fact that stocks of manufactured products in such plants were relatively nigh and movement of the same into retail distribution channels none too satisfactory at the present time. Prices for spot oil held free from quotable change.

Celery—According to reports from Marseille, France, shipments of this oil from that consular district in April were valued at $1.890. The spot market remained mainly inert beyond the usual jobbing requirements that relieve the market from total inactivity. Prices remained relatively steady.

Citronella—Importation of this article through Shanghai, China, during the period January-May, this year, totaled 36,274 pounds with a value of $31,971. Consumers here continued to restrict, or rather to confine, their interest to estate oil, this in the interest of getting a quality of acceptable in this market. Activity was conservative in local circles last week but quotations were steady.

Clove—The market was much firmer and had an upward tendency in response to the sharply higher prices ruling on spice in both Madagascar and Zanzibar. Furthermore, reports from Madagascar said that large purchases by India had reduced unsold stocks sharply in the island. Unless a downward reaction come in spice prices, higher spot quotations on oil would appear inevitable.

Coriander—Pricewise, the spot market lacked development nor was there much change from the routine character of consumption current in recent weeks. Reports from Marseille, France, stated that exports valued at $1,600 to the United States took place in April.

Dill—The situation in dillweed oil was still touch and go. Real shortage expected on spot; several houses failed to quote and others indicated that their quotations were not far from being nominal. The price ranged $8 to $9 per pound according to seller with $8.50 a not infrequent indication of what the article should bring. Dillseed oil was not mentioned much but its position was naturally one of strength in price and weakness in stocks.

Fir—A break in generally named prices came last week when one dealer reduced quotations to $2.20 per pound. Others still asked $2.35. The development appeared to be one best described as competitive since it was not closely related to any substantial change in the price views of those who ship here from the primary market.

Ginger—A fair degree of price stability prevailed in markets supplying root for distillation in this country and the price for oil on spot was reported as being quite steady in all quarters supplying the material on a prompt delivery basis. Current needs of buyers were conservative in size but the jobbing call was fair.

Lavender—Slack season in the consuming trades reacted on the volume of spot business without breaking prices below the fairly attractive levels prevailing much of the time during the past month. Stocks were ample in all quarters. Reports from Casablanca, French Morocco, indicated that exports from that port to the United States in 1947 totaled 50 kilos that had a value of $1,213.

Lemon—Largest production in California was offered at a much lower price on August 2 when the quotation was reduced to $2.75 per pound for oil packed in either 25-pound cans or 385-pound drums. The quotations set were named on the basis of f.o.b. New York or branch stocks held in Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles. The new quotation became immediately effective on existing contracts. New contracts were being written for six months, as usual. It was pointed out that this price was the lowest to prevail in many years. It is significant that the new quotation became competitive with Italian oil which recently was reduced to $2.75 under plentiful offers.

Lemongrass—Moderate demand proved sufficient in volume to give substantial support to prices prevailing on the spot market. Replacement quotations were generally steady throughout the period but not a great deal of interest was displayed

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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in the offerings made by agents of the primary market shippers.

Lime—The slow change in spot quotations came in expressed oil from the West Indies. That article became cheaper at a minimum of $6.75 per pound, though upwards of $11.25 per pound was quoted in a few quarters holding stocks bought before replacement prices became attractive. Distilled oil lacked new development in price or demand, the latter remaining conservative.

Nutmeg—The market still showed signs of unsettlement, though during the previous week, prices on raw material did develop a slightly firmer undertone on the basis of some recovery. Oil held steady.

Mustard—Stability governed the market on synthetic oil in all aspects. The producers' quotations to distributors were well maintained and information failed to suggest an early change in that aspect of affairs. Demand was routine but readily accommodated from ample stocks held in most local quarters.

Peppermint—Dealers stood pat on their current prices and were expected to hold firmly to such levels until such time as definite indications and information regarding actual production of new crop oil shall come to hand and be confirmed. In local quarters, dealers were not talking lower prices, though the feeling was that consumers would not be disposed to pay much more than the current market prices on spot. Distillation was in full sway and it should be learned whether the crop will drop below that of last year—a possibility suggested by earlier reports of a reduced acreage under cultivation and poor progress on the mint actually put into the ground.

Sandalwood—It was possible to find sellers quoting $13 per pound on N. F. quality oil but a more general idea was around $13.25 while for branded oil bearing a Mysore designation $13.75 was considered and confirmed as being minimum.

Spearmint—The early season talk of lower prices was steadily being realized. Following spot declines in quotations in the recent past, the downward movement was extended last week when one important supplier made the spot price $5.85 to $6.50 as to quantity. Upwards of $9 was still heard in local circles but the oil could hardly bring that much under competition in local quarters. New crop prices were said to justify the present views on spot dealers.

Tansy—This was one oil about which local dealers had no reason at this time to take an easier view on new crop goods. The source has not indicated much as regards its price intentions this year but it was not expected that production would create an oversupply likely to send prices materially in favor of buyers.

Vetiver—Bourbon oil was down very sharply in one important quarter, the market being set down to $14.75 per pound in that direction to take competitive advantage of the ability to replace at more advantageous prices. Haitian oil lacked new price development, remaining at $17.50 per pound.

Wormseed—Dealers with primary market connections indicated that the price to be paid for new crop oil has yet to be made definite. The feeling was that spot quotations would not be much cheaper than the current minimum of $3.75.

Wormwood—More attractive new crop prices have permitted some sellers on spot to reduce local quotations to a minimum of $7.75 per pound. The range appeared to be excessively wide but as high at $13.50 was noted.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Jobbing activity mounted conservatively last week, calls being more numerous and suggestive of a wider consuming requirement. Prices became firmer but they lacked quotable change.

Anethol—A firmer raw material market lacked influence on prices prevailing on this synthetic material. The call was of a sort supporting sellers' price views and trimming competition to a very narrow border.

Benzaldehyde—Industrial material had a sustained movement that kept prices steady. The N. F. quality material was also well maintained in price though the call was usually not more than sufficient to cover the reasonably nearby needs of manufacturing consumers.

Civet—The market was not overly supplied with goods but the more prominent merchandizers reported goods sufficient to cope with expansion in consumption when such expansion shall develop. Price-wise, the market was notable for its complete stability.

Ethyl Acetate—The market was none too steady and a downward revision in quotations would not surprise at any time. The raw material situation has not been noted for firmness over a considerable period of time.

Eugenol—The basic position of raw material was such as to suggest a possible advance in quotations on this derivative. The market showed signs of gathering strength and sellers in some instances showed considerable reserve in accepting new business.

Musk — Synthetic material showed strength in both demand and price and the article was available only in conservative quantities. Natural material was free from further decline. Reports from Shanghai, China, indicated that exports from that port to the United States during the period January—May totaled 55 pounds, valued at $8,136.

Vanillin—Though the situation in clove spice was strong enough possibly to forecast a rise in the cost of producing clove oil, the price position of vanillin made from the oil lacked change last week. Prices for that product were very steady. They were also well maintained on vanillin made either from guaiacol or lignin.

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Essential Oil Exports From Hong Kong Listed

Declared exports of essential oils from Hongkong to the United States during the first four months of 1948 included the following items:—Cassia oil, 7,980 pounds, valued at $11,072; citronella oil, 17,360 pounds, valued at $19,620; aniseed oil, 14,700 pounds, valued at $9,220, and ho oil, 1,532 pounds, valued at $1,722. In addition, declared exports of musk to the United States during the same period totaled fifty pounds, valued at $7,800.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 1,933 gallons, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 176, August 10.

Aluminum powder pigment, 50 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19; 6 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-164-49, August 10; 5,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13.

Asphalt primer, 600 gallons, Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 12041, August 11.

Bronze powder pigment, 35 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19.

Caustic soda, 887 dozen thirteen-ounce cans, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16.

Colors, textile, 1,008 eight-ounce jars, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation R-12, August 10; Marking, 240 eight-ounce, various deliveries, invitation R-16, August 12.

Chrome green in oil, 10 pints, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19; 6,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13.

Cleaner, toilet, 847 dozen twenty-ounce cans, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16.

Cresol solution, 120 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3M-66319-R, August 12.

Drugs and chemicals, various, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 158, August 16; invitation 160, August 16; invitation 116, August 30; invitation 156, August 16; invitation 132, August 16; invitation 141, August 23; invitation 124, August 31; General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Medical Section (Washington 25, D. C.) circular 4704, August 17; Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-15, August 11; invitation A-11, August 10; invitation A-17, August 13.

Ferrous sulphate, 220,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 2265, August 17.

Freon, as required from August 15, 1948 through August 15, 1949, Federal Works Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 280-8-10-1, August 10.

Fuel oil, diesel, 80,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Louisville 1, Ky.) invitation 7, August 10.

Fungicides, various, 1,900 pounds, Army Quartermaster Corps (Oakland 14, Calif) invitation 34, August 16.

Gasoline, as required from November 1, 1948 through April 30, 1949, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 9-G-9780-R, August 16.

Glue, marine, 20,000 pounds, resin, 2,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitaton 2217, August 11.

Insecticide, sodium fluoride, 424 one-pound cartons, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16; various, 2,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster Corps (Oakland 14, Calif.) invitation 34, August 16.

Lacquer, 10,800 quarts, various deliveries, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 2218, August 11; 3 quarts, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19; nitrocellulose acetate, 600 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13; 460 gallons, invitation 1-23781, August 11.

Laundry soda, 33,850 pounds, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16.

Laundry starch, 9,200 pounds, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16.

Lime, hydrated, 163,200 pounds, unslaked, 23,640 pounds, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1828, supplement 1, August 12; chlorinated, 57,000 pounds, various deliveries, Army Quartermaster Corps (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 95, August 30.

Limestone, agricultural, 500 tons, U. S. Penitentiary (Terre Haute, Ind.) invitation 33-2844, August 10.

Linseed oil, refined, 18,000 gallons, boiled; 20,000 gallons, raw; 27,000 gallons, various deliveries, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 2220, August 11.

Lithographic ink, offset, as required through June 30, 1949, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 397, August 18.

Lubricating oil, 5,000 pounds General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13.

Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, 2,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 2219, August 11.

Milk, dry, non-fat, type II, class I, Army Quartermaster Corps (Chicago 9, Ill.) invitation 59, August 10.

Olive oil, 5,004 quart cans, various deliveries Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitaton A-14, August 10.

Paint drier, 10 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19; 4,000 gallons, Quartermaster General Marine Corps (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 53, August 10.

Paint, enamel, 1,000 gallons, Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 12067-A, August 12; 146 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19; 4,700 gallons, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 28, August 12; 15,000 gallons, invitaton 27, August 11; 3,000 gallons, Quartermaster General Marine Corps (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 53, August 10; 800 gallons, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 2185, August 10; 585 gallons, invitation 2182, August 10; 750 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-164-49, August 10; 120 gallons, Treasury Department (Ft. Worth, Tex) invitation FW-4577, August 10; 1,560 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13.

Paint, various, 51 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19; 16,220 gallons, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 28, August 12; 27,336 gallons, invitation 26, August 10; 13,665 gallons, invitation 27, August 11; as required from November 15, 1948, through May 14, 1949, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) class 52, August 18; 7,500 gallons, invitation 5G-66042-R, August 10; 310 gallons, Treasury Department (Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-164-49, August 10.

Pigment in oil, 1,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 1-23797, August 12.

Pine oil, 5,000 gallons, various deliveries, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Department (Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 2220, August 11.

Plastic sheets, 20, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior (Denver, Colo.) invitation 1-4017-A, August 13.

Protein hydrosylate solution, 6,000 packages, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 112, August 16.

Red lead, paste in oil, 1,500 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Buffalo 7, N. Y.) invitation 8, August 19; pigment, dry, 30,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13.

Rubber cement, 100 pints, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 1-23764, August 11; 7,656 two-ounce tubes, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5-G-66216-R, August 11.

Scouring powder, 24,586 pounds, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16.

Sienna oil, raw, 50 quarts, Treasury Department (Ft. Worth, Tex.) invitation FW-4577, August 10.

Soap, powder, 500 cases Army Engineers Corps (Memphis 1, Tenn.) invitation 18, August 19; various, 329,594 pounds and 1,286 cakes, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16; soft, 1,580 twenty-five-pound drums, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 123, August 16; powder, 11,112 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-M-66309-R, August 10.

Sodium borate, concentrated ore, 40,000 pounds, Department of Interior (Portland, Ore.) invitation 4301, August 11.

Sodium nitrate, 20 tons, U. S. Air Force, Westover Field (Chicopee Falls, Mass.) invitation 2, August 12.

Streptomycin, 65,000 grams, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-16, August 16.

Tetrachloroethylene, 10,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 3142, August 11.

Thinner, paint, 35 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-164-49, August 10; 5,500 gallons (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 5G-66043-R, August 10; 500,000 gallons, as required from October 1, 1948 through March 30, 1949, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk 11, Va.) schedule 6987, August 11; lacquer, 600 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13.

Toner, yellow, 5,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington, D. C.) invitaton BEP-67, August 13.

Trichloroethylene, 10,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 3111, August 11.

Trisodium phosphate, 16,525 pounds, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 162, August 16.

Turpentine, steam distilled, 60 gallons, Treasury Department (Ft. Worth, Tex.) invitation FW-4577, August 10.

Varnish, 15 gallons, spar 150 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department (Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-164-49, August 10; 2,000 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal (Washington 25, D. C.) schedule 9036, August 13.

Washing compound, 55,350 pounds, Indian Service Purchasing Office, Department of Interior (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 162, August 16.

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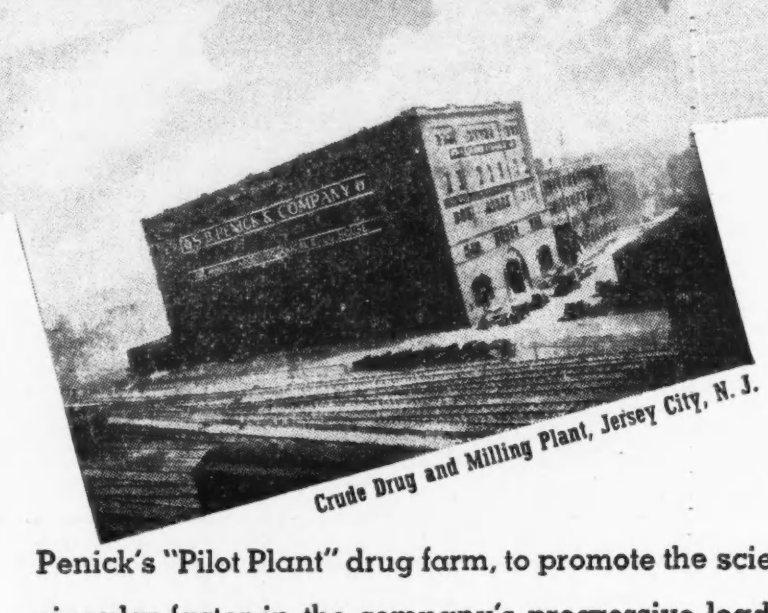

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Yet once again did the botanical market show signs of growing stability. During the past week, and for the second successive period, the market index held unchanged at 199.2, which compared with 267.1 of record a year ago. Price activity centered most numerously in the condimental group and the movements consisted of nine advances in quotations against five reductions. In the medicinal drug group. African and unbleached Cochin gingers were higher, while buckthorn berries, powdered cubeb, and passion flower herb were lower.

A study of some price postings from the domestic primary market for botanical drugs also showed signs not only of a check to price declines but actually revealed a very faint but still definite tendency either to hold the line or actually to advance.

During the past week, it became possible to study primary market developments through a price list that came to hand. Out of a total of ninety items offered, prices on seven items were higher than a week ago. Only two were lower. The balance of the materials quoted were unchanged. Other but similar studies made recently revealed practically all price changing to be declines. From the above it may be deduced that primary market factors have found reason to raise some quotations as against their recent disposition to do little but reduce them. That was counted a gain.

Another noteable fact last week was the gain in quantities of the botanical drugs being offered. In the list of ninety items refered to above, twenty-three drugs were offered in 1,000 pound lots; two were available in lots of 1,500 pounds; thirty-two were in 2,000 pound lots; eight involved 5,000 pound lots; one was recorded as 7,000 pounds being available; and a single item was stocked to the extent of 10,000 pounds. Finally, twenty-three drugs were offered in quantities variously less than 1,000 pounds. It was not so long ago that practically all offerings involved less than 1,000 pounds in every instance, being usually 300 to 500 pounds.

It may thus be assumed that stocks have risen considerably in the domestic primary market; and that within a limited degree, some primary market prices have actually turned upward after an extended period of nothing but declines. At least, American wormseed, black haw root bark, witch hazel leaves, horehound herb, poplar bark, red clover flowers, and stone root were upped in price by one primary supplier who also reduced his quotations on blue cohosh and stone roots.

Balsams

Copaiba—Jobbing business was very fair. Such orders flowed steadily to the spot and the accumulated volume of transactions acted to the full support of prices quoted in recent weeks. The market remained quite steady.

Tolu—Although it was still possible that prices might be shaded occasionally, a broad check on the market failed to find any open quotations at less than $3.25 per pound and upwards of $3.50 was being asked in some directions. Demand was light and routine.

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ending July 23

Caraway, 350 bags: filthy.

Carragaheen moss, 100 bags: contains sand.

Cinchona bark, 62 bags: deficient in alkaloids.

Lily of valley root, 10 bales: below potency; not N. F.

Mustard seed, whole, 209 bags: filthy.

Mustard seed, yellow, 1,000 bags: filthy.

Nutmegs, 225 bags: wormy and moldy.

Olive oil, 10 cases: short volume; no English label.

Pepper, black, 754 bags: moldy and insect bored; excess siftings and pickings.

Pepper, white, 75 bags: filthy.

Rhubarb, root, 8 cases: insect bored; live insects.

Senna leaves, 185 bales: insect webbing and excreta.

Turmeric, 188 bags: contains stones.

Philadelphia

Pepper, white, 70 bags: rodent excreta.

Sugar, refined, 52,308 bags: filthy (sweepings).

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1¼c. per lb.
Cochin, unbleached, 2½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia buds, China, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Sicilian, 6c. per lb.
Pepper, black, distant futures, 1c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Buckthorn berries, 5c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, powdered, 10c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 2c. per lb.
Spanish, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
199.2	199.2	205.9	267.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Substantial quantities were being offered from the source at prices fairly attractive to those who buy new crop each year and then age it in their own warehouses. The primary market figure proposed by shippers to dealers here made the current spot price of 38c. to 40c. per pound reasonably in line.

Elm—Interest in this item has been less than usual thus far and the market position tended to become somewhat unsettled as major requirements of normal experience remained aloof from the market. However, spot quotations lacked quotable change during the past week.

Sassafras—In some parts of the major collection area, difficulties are being experienced in getting material dug and delivered but it is expected that collections in other primary markets will be at least normal in the sense that normal has been established during recent years. Locally, the market was normally dull.

Beans

Tonka—Trade was not expansive but it was still steady within moderate limits and sufficient in volume to keep market undertones generally steady to hold prices in well stabilized position.

Vanilla—The market held to steady position and prices were lacking in further development. Mexicans were in better than fair supply and, when compared with the prices prevailing on Bourbon beans, Mexicans were said to occupy an extremely favorable price position. Current demand was moderate in volume but even the smaller needs flowed more or less steadily to the spot, creating a market undertone of steadiness throughout the past week.

Berries

Buckthorn—The market turned easier once again and quotations at the close of last week were lower on the basis of 85c. to 90c. per pound. Demand was solely for small but immediately pressing requirements. Stocks were not overly abundant.

Cubeb—Whole berries remained very steady considering the current lack of more than limited demand on the part of manufacturing consumers. Powdered material was down slightly, ending the past week on the basis of 55c. to 60c. per pound in some quarters.

Flowers

Clover—The market has become steadier since the recent price declines. Not that demand has improved; it remained light last week and for jobbing needs, mainly. But replacement costs have put a brake on declines in local quotations. It will be recalled that one factor in the domestic primary market recently raised quotations quite substantially.

Elder—Spot and replacement prices were fairly well in alignment and throughout the past week the market had a steadier undertone suggestive of a decrease in excessive competition and the creation of a more stable position for the time being at least.

Malva—This has been one of the few

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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imported items that has yet to be reduced in price on the spot. The price on blue malva has held steady at $1.25 per pound for some time past and no disposition to shade that position was noted during the past week.

Saffron—The spot market was more competitive than it had been for a considerable period of time and although Spanish flowers were not reduced further last week, the price position of $24 to $25 per pound was certainly far from being steady.

Gums

Benzoin—Inquiry for small lots showed some improvement but the actual gains in quantities sold was moderate and insufficient in size materially to affect the price position of Sumatra gum on the spot. The undertone of the market turned steadier, however.

Myrrh—The call for this article was about normal for the season of the year but sellers were inclined to look for business to resume on a scale probably somewhat larger than common to the item when consumers cover their early Winter requirements. Prices seemed to be steady.

Olibanum—Hand-to-mouth transactions build a sales volume sufficient to keep spots prices steady and fairly well in line with what it would cost today to replace the present local supplies. The undertone of the market was also very steady.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Considerable stability has succeeded the recently unsettled and declining spot market. Sellers were not disposed openly to reduce the market further last week but it was not exactly clear that the situation still precluded the element of occasional shading of quoted prices. Demand was not very active.

Horehound—Primary market advices indicated that some holders of fair sized quantities were not disposed to do further business in this item save at a moderate advance over prices last accepted. The local market was at least a steadier affair and tendency further to shade quotations appeared lacking.

Lobelia—Prices held better than they did recently when the tendency toward shading crystallized in an actual decline in prices. Source price views were said to be steadier than they had been. The test of the market awaits revival of demand on a more liberal scale than has been current here for some time past.

Oregano—Portuguese material was advanced on spot to the basis of 20c. to 20½c. per pound and the Sicilian material was jumped sharply to 24c. to 24½c. per pound under the influence of a shrunken stock.

Passion Flower—Spot and primary market prices seemed overly wide apart notwithstanding the fact that local quotations were lowered to the basis of 26c. to 28c. per pound in a very dull market.

Thyme—French shippers were understood to be quoting prices and asking agents to submit bids—a change from foreign suppliers recently rather firm attitude to values at the source. Prices for French leaves on spot were lower at 23c. to 24c. per pound. This was a position substantially higher than indicated replacement costs. Spanish herb was reduced rather sharply for that item, ending the week at 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds—Indications were that holdings of buds at the source in some instances have assumed rather substantial proportions but it has been noted during the past fortnight or two that holders at the origin were maintaing prices more steadily.

Dragon's Blood—Stocks of drops were being renewed, as noted by the arrival of some merchandise from the primary market during the past week. The local value of such goods has not changed for some time past. Fair quantities of mass were also in hand on spot.

Ergot—Important activity in local circles has ceased in some measure but there was still a fairly numerous inquiry for lots of conservative size and on such business no tendency to shade quotations could be discovered. Stocks readily cared for the restricted call.

Manna—Both small and large flake were available in fair sized quantities but the immediate requirements of consumers consisted mainly of small quantities that failed to affect local quotations in the least; prices held very steady.

Roots

Aletris—Local ideas on prices have declined no further and not all sellers were disposed to the minimum of $1.60 per

—Continued on page 79

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Protective Coatings Materials

The raw material situation in the protective coatings field was quite stable pricewise last week. The only change affecting the index was the 1½c. advance in white lead which moved the index upward by 0.2 point. All of the metal palmitates and stearates were reduced in price by 3c. per pound, reflecting recent accumulated reductions in the price of stearic acid and tallows. Turpentine by the mid-week had moved upward by ¼c. per gallon on the Savannah market and dropped 1c. per gallon in the New York market. Certain of the gum rosins on the Savannah market dropped slightly, varying up to 13c. per hundred pounds, depending upon the grade.

Prime pigments were holding firm generally, after the recent upward adjustments in lead pigments brought about by an increase in lead metal. Zinc pigments on which the price has been guaranteed through August 31, may be increased at the end of the month as a result of the already effective 3c. price advance in zinc metal. Cadmium metal, meanwhile has advanced 15c. per pound, and this is apt to bring a rise in the price structure of such colors as the cadmium reds, oranges, yellows, and others.

The continuing tight supply position of titanium pigments was not expected to be relieved in the near future, but most manufacturers were currently getting sufficient material to meet their needs although definitely less than they would like to have. This situation was destined to keep lithopone in strong demand for interior finishes, and although the position of lithopone had eased slightly, it was expected to strengthen this Fall. Iron blues and the chrome colors were in good supply under a firm price structure, but the new higher lead costs where apt to affect lead chromate colors in the near future. Synthetic iron oxide colors and the earth colors were in good supply under a firm price structure while Spanish oxide and Persian Gulf remained short.

With the exception of coumarone-indene resins, most synthetic resins were in moderately good supply. Alkyds remained potentially tight but not critical, and the phenolics and various rosin modified resins were readily available. Lacquer materials were generally in a good supply position, although ketone solvents were tightening after a very temporary easing to return to their normally tight supply position.

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—This material moved under a firm price position into rubber and paint industries in large volume. Supplies of channel black were relatively tight compared to the more free supply position of furnace black. Furnace blacks were enjoying a growing use, however, in the rubber industry due to technical developments and improvements resulting in grades which were claimed to give results comparable to compounding with channel. Paint grades of carbon black were easier in recent months due to a falling off of paint business generally. This situation, however, has largely cleared up and an increasing demand for enamel grades of a high degree of jetness was becoming evident, with the supply situation likely to return to its former tight position in the near future, some producers felt.

Black, Mineral—Mineral black pigments varied in price considerably, depending upon the quantity, but the price structure for any particular grade held firmly to levels established some months ago. Producers of mineral blacks reported abundant stocks available for prompt delivery, and material was said to be moving in a steady volume.

Black, Bone—The market position of this pigment remained essentially unchanged from the situation prevailing in recent weeks. Supplies were described as ample and moving in steady volume under a firm price structure. Some slight, but not pronounced increase in demand followed the moderately increased activity of the paint industry.

Iron Oxides—Imported last week were 229 barrels of iron oxide from Malaga. Supplies of synthetic black, red, brown, and yellow oxides were reported as sufficient to meet orders with prompt delivery. The natural oxides were readily available in large quantity, with the exception of Spanish oxide and Persian Gulf oxide. These materials were short, and expected to remain in this position indefinitely. The lower priced, so called, metallic pigments such as metallic red and metallic brown were in abundant supply from domestic sources. Producers of synthetic iron oxide pigments were hampered by uncertain quality and abnormally high prices on scrap iron, but were successfully turning out full quality pigments, entirely up to standard, and at moderate price levels.

Lead Pigments—The price structure on litharge, white and red lead pigments settled down to a stable position last week after the increases effected at the end of July in which white lead advanced 1½c. per pound bringing the basic carbonate pigment to 20½c. per pound in carlots and 21½c. in less than carlots. Litharge moved up 2c. per pound and was expected to hold at 21¼c. per pound in carlots and 22¼c. in less than carlots, indefinitely. Red lead, after a 2c. rise attained the carlot price level of 22¼c. per pound for the 95 percent grade, 22½c. for the 97 percent material and 23¾c. for the 98 percent grade. Less than carlot prices were 1c. higher. The chief factor behind these upward price adjustments was the increased cost of pig lead by 2c. per pound. Supplies were in general considered to be potentially tight. Most paint manufacturers and other consumers were getting sufficient lead pigments to meet their immediate needs, and through the efficient scheduling of materials by the producers, shipments were going forward with quite reasonable promptness. However, the inherent supply position remained one in which any marked or sudden increase in the demand picture would have the effect of tightening the market into a rather critical situation. During the recent general slow business period which the paint industry experienced, the overall lead pigment supply situation mildly improved, but with resumption of more active business, the situation of some months ago was reappearing. The red lead situation, in the meantime, did not change appreciably from the supply angle as a result of slowed paint manufacturing operations. This was due to the large scale operations of the steel industry who mix most of their red lead shop coats on their own premises.

Lithopone—Due in part to this season of the year, when warm weather is taken advantage of to concentrate on exterior painting, there was an overall drop in use of interior finishes, where most lithopone is consumed. This together with the recent slower business of paint manufacturers in trade sales items, and the fact that extended titanium pigments became somewhat easier in availability, the lithopone market in recent weeks has had a tendency to soften somewhat. Some paint manufacturers were reportedly reformulating much of their interior line back to expended titanium pigments in order to reduce hiding power costs per gallon of paint, but movements in this direction were retarded by the amount of such titanium pigments available. It was expected that increased interior painting beginning in the Fall would create a demand sufficient to strengthen the lithopone market restoring the tight supply position of some months ago.

Titanium Pigments — Nationwide, the titanium pigment supply situation remained in its usual tight position under pressure of heavy demand against full scale production. In certain local areas, the extended titanium pigments in recent weeks showed some tendency to soften as a result of lower demand and output by

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

White lead, basic carbonate, 1½c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Aluminum palmitate, 3c. per lb.
Stearate, 3c. per lb.
Barium palmitate, 3c. per lb.
Stearate, 3c. per lb.
Calcium palmitate, 3c. per lb.
Stearate, 3c. per lb.
Magnesium palmitate, 3c. per lb.
Stearate, 3c. per lb.
Zinc palmitate, 3c. per lb.
Stearate, 3c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, F, G, H, I, K, 13c. per 100 lbs.
M, N, WG, 7c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 1c., per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
202.5	202.3	202.3	179.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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5

paint manufacturers. This slack was immediately taken up by reformulation of interior goods from higher cost per hiding power lithopone formulas back to former titanium formulas, and the manufacturers continued to take all the titanium pigments they could get. Pricewise, titanium pigments were stable and continued to sell under a fractional price spread between the quotations of major producers. The huge demand for pure titanium dioxide from the paint, paper, and rubber industries continued unabated last week, and a potential additional demand sufficient to take up any possible increased output indicated that the situation would remain tight for a long time to come. This market situation was applicable to both the anatase and rutile types of pigment.

Zinc Pigments—Strong demand for leaded zinc pigments continued last week. Supplies of material made directly from ores were quite ample with shipments prompt. Zinc oxides made from metal zinc, however, were short due to the heavy pressure of demand on the metal.

Demand for zinc oxide continued heavy and material was being shipped promptly from production. One manufacturer of zinc pigments announced price stability of current schedules through August 31, and within a matter of days, the price on zinc metal was advanced 3c. per pound. It is logical to assume that as a result, prices on lithopone, zinc oxide, and zinc sulphide, as well as on the extended oxide and sulphide pigments will be advanced at the end of the month by virtue of increased raw material and manufacturing costs. This is a situation likely to be conducive to heavy purchasing during the month of August.

Fillers and Extenders

Gypsum—Imported last week were 10,859 tons of this item arriving from Dingwall and Walton.

Mica—Imports of mica last week totaled 5,931 cases, 4,662 of which arrived from Madras and 1,269 from Calcutta. The supply position on this item could be described as generally good, but there were still insufficient quantities of Indian mica available which are necessary to blend with other grades in order to produce the light colored material demanded by the paint trade. Prices were firm, and no change in the immediate future could be anticipated.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—The overall demand for these resins from the paint and printing ink industries remained stronger than in recent months, but was still reported as below what these industries were consuming during the corresponding period last year. The feeling was expressed in some quarters that the current trend, while under the volume of last year, was more nearly what could be considered normal. Supplies were regarded as potentially tight by virtue of the shortages of maleic and phthalic anhydrides, but paint manufacturers were able to get all that they required to meet their needs. Instead of being concerned with catching up with back orders, some producers were finding themselves in the position of once again having to go out and exert a sales effort. In general industrial materials were in better demand than trade sales items.

Cumarone-Indene Resins—These materials were continuing in an essentially oversold position in which demand stemming mostly from the floor tile industry exceeded the supply furnished by full production from manufacturing plants. Some concerns were accordingly being forced to use other higher cost materials such as polystyrene resins in the lighter colored tiles, because of the cumarone resin shortage.

Phenolic Resins—Settlement of a strike in the plants of a major producer allowed resumption of manufacturing operations prior to the exhaustion of stocks, with the result that phenolic resin manufacturers would not be seriously affected. Supplies of the various phenolic resins for the paint industry were readily available for prompt shipment, and the plastic industry has recently been experiencing their seasonal slump which eased the pressure of demand from this direction on the manufacturers of molding compounds. The plywood industry in the Pacific Northwest which was virtually knocked out by the floods had not as yet gotten back into full operation, and the demand for resins from this source was still cut off.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Trading in this item was limited to essentially a hand to mouth basis, as buyers cautiously studied the market trends that Fall was likely to develop. Imports last week totaled 3,000 bags, of which 50 bags were buttonlac from Calcutta, 2,100 bags were seedlac and 850 bags of shellac from the same source.

Lacquer Materials

The general supply picture on lacquer materials was encouraging to the industry. The cellulose materials such a nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate were readily available for prompt shipment under a continuing firm price structure. Plasticizers in general had eased appreciably over recent weeks due to slightly lessened demand from the paint industry and marked decrease in demand from the plastics industry. Ester and alcohol solvents were freely available, having eased considerably in late Spring and early Summer and remained currently in a relatively soft market condition. Even the critical ketones such as methylethyl ketone were now in an appreciably better supply position than in previous months. The outlook for ketone solvents in the immediate future was relatively good, but not free, and there was expected to appear a gradual tightening of supplies in the coming weeks. The various resins used in lacquers were in good supply, and this held true of virtually all types from ester gum to alkyds and phenolics.

More specifically, the market position on certain items was as follows:—

Dibutyl Phthalate—This plasticizer held to a firm price schedule in the range of 37½c. to 39c. per pound in tankcars, with the usual differentials for smaller quantities. Supplies were reasonably adequate in view of lessened demand from the plastics industry, while the demand from the lacquer industrial was reportedly holding up well. There was some speculation as to the sustained high demand for this and other ester type plasticizers from the lacquer industry in the future because of a tendency toward wider use of various available resinous plasticizers which have the feature of lower vapor pressure and a claimed consequent greater retention of flexibility in the film upon exposure.

Diethyl Phthalate—The market position of this material was somewhat the same as the dibutyl material, moving steadily in a somewhat easier supply position.

Dimethyl Sebacate—This plasticizer was readily available and was reportedly moving in normal quantities with out any feature to the market this week. Prices were firm at 71½c. per pound in tankcars to 73½c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Tricresyl Phosphate — This material which last week took a sharp move upward in the price schedules of a major producer, was slated to be moved upward by a comparable amount by other producers at the end of the month because of increased material and manufacturing costs common to all producers.

Triphenyl Phosphate — This material having advanced 2c. per pound last week, settled down to a firm price position at the level of 31c. per pound in carlots and was expected to hold there for sometime. Supplies were generally adequate to meet consuming demand.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended August 6 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$7.90	$8.65
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.09	8.75
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.75
F	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.00	8.75
G	7.38	7.38	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.25	9.00
H	7.38	7.38	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.25	9.00
J	7.38	7.38	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.25	9.00
K	7.38	7.38	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.25	9.00
M	7.38	7.38	7.31	7.31	7.31	8.25	9.00
N	7.38	7.38	7.31	7.31	7.31	...	...
WG	7.38	7.31	7.31	7.31	7.31	8.30	9.05
WW	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.51	7.51	8.45	9.15
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.51	7.51	8.45	9.15
	Drums						
Sales	...	200	...	150	...		
Receipts	418	1,632	145	307	483		
Shipm'ts	480	2,765	...	202	578		
Stocks	13,117	11,584	11,729	8,972	11,719		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange (Bulk)					New York (tel. tanks, cms.) f.o.b. l.c.l. N.Y. ex whse. (7 lbs) (7 lbs)
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal.	38½	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾	46	56
Sales, bbls.	80	160	160	...	100		
Receipts, bbls.	829	1,214	221	307	178		
Shipments, bbls.	380	873	...	109	111		
Stocks, bbls.	8,288	8,629	8,774	8,972	8,837		

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Last week 1,500 bags of this item arrived from Buenos Aires, of which 1,000 bags arrived at New York, 500 at Boston and 200 at Philadelphia. June production was off 55 percent from June, 1947.

Palmitates and stearates—All of the metallic stearates were reduced 3c. per

Casein Output: Jan.-June

Production of dry casein during the first half of 1948 totaled 8,160,000 pounds, a decline of 56 percent from the first half of 1947, and 39 percent from the average for the corresponding period of 1942-46, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture estimated on August 3. Monthly production estimates in January-June of this year, compared with similar data for 1947, were as follows:—

	1948	1947
January	750,000	2,542,000
February	810,000	2,285,000
March	980,000	2,560,000
April	1,425,000	2,905,000
May	2,170,000	3,805,000
June	2,025,000	4,491,000
Total	8,160,000	18,588,000

pound all across the board. The palmitates were priced at the usual 2c. premium over the corresponding stearates.

Graphite—Imports last week totaled 1,500 bags arriving from Colombo.

Sweden and Poland Sign Commodity Exchange Pact

Synthetic resins and plastics materials, including 300 tons of polyvinyl chloride, and 30,000 metric tons of iron pyrites will be exported to Poland by Sweden during the period May, 1948, to April, 1949, under the terms of a commodity exchange agreement recently signed. In return, Poland will send Sweden 200 tons of lithopone, 4,000 tons of zinc white, 4,000 tons of calcined soda and 500 tons of caustic soda.

Synthetic Resins Plant Being Built in Norway

A new factory for the production of synthetic resins is being built at Lillestrom, Norway, according to a recent report from that country. Capacity of the new plant is estimated to be sufficient to cover domestic demand and to provide a surplus of some products for export. For the present it is planned to import phenol for the plant's operations, but tentative plans are being formed to manufacture this material in the future.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Processes in Germany Told

New processes, innovations and analytical methods in the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals developed by I. G. Farbenindustrie towards the end of the war have been published in translated form by Research Information Service, New York.

Among the translated documents most recently issued by the organization are reports on styrene, phenols, ketones and aldehydes, alcohols, amines and carbon bisulphide, as well as several miscellaneous manufacturing processes and analytical methods. The company has published Research Information Bulletin Number 22, listing these and other translations, together with descriptive abstracts of their contents and prices of the complete reports. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained without charge from Research Information Service, 509 Fifth avenue, New York 17.

Venezuela Raises Duty On Resin-Emulsion Paints

Venezuela has increased the import duty on resin-emulsion paints, according to a report from the United States Embassy in Caracas. The rate of duty on the paints in paste or liquid form, water thinned, has been increased from 7 cents to 15 cents per gross kilogram. Other types of liquid paste paints to be used with water remain subject to a duty of 7 cents per gross kilogram.

Trade Briefs

Union Oil Company has appointed U. R. Kendree resident manager in San Francisco, to replace Jack J. Greely, who has been transferred to San Jose.

Houston Paint and Varnish Production Club will award a prize to seniors in both Rice Institute and the University of Houston for the best paper submitted on a paint subject.

Nu-Enamel Corporation, Chicago, is introducing a new line of paints featuring 480 colors, some of which are said to have never before been obtained either in number, shade or tint.

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Melting Point (drop method) .... 175 to 182F
Acid Number ..... 160 to 169
Saponification Number ..... 165 to 174

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U.S. Warns Employers On Rehiring Reservists

Employers throughout the country were warned last week by the Department of Labor that reservists in their employ who are called to active duty after June 24, 1948, the effective date of the new selective service act, will be entitled to full reemployment rights upon their release from military duty.

Announcement that the department, in which the responsibility was vested by the act, would insist that persons serving in the Armed Forces receive their reemployment rights was made by Robert K. Salyers, director of the bureau of veterans reemployment rights.

"The Selective Service Act of 1948 extends reemployment rights to persons who enter upon active duty in the Armed Forces 'in response to an order or call to active duty'," Mr. Salyers said. "Whether with or without his consent, a person going on active duty does so in response to a call to active duty. The statute draws no distinction between the reasons behind the call, and there would seem to be no ground to discriminate against 'volunteer' reservists."

It was pointed out, however, that reservists must apply for reinstatement within ninety days after the termination of their military service if they wish to exercise their reemployment rights.

Devoe & Raynolds Buys Bishop-Conklin Company

Devoe & Raynolds Company, manufacturer of paints and varnishes, New York, has acquired the Bishop-Conklin Company, paint manufacturer, Los Angeles, Calif. The new acquisition will preserve its identity and operating policies as a separate division of the Devoe & Raynolds Company.

The New York manufacturer has indicated that it will enlarge the present production facilities of the Bishop-Conklin Company and will contruct a new synthetic resin plant, which is expected to be in operation late in October of this year.

Binney & Smith Names Snyder Technical Head

Binney & Smith Company, manufacturer of carbon blacks, colors, chemicals, tale and clays, New York, has appointed John W. Snyder technical director, to succeed Donald F. Cranor, who died recently in Paris. Mr. Snyder has been a member of the company's research and development department since 1927.

Manganese, Alumina Recovery Tests Described by Mines Bureau

Metallurgical tests used to obtain a fair recovery of manganese from low-grade Arizona oxide manganese ores and an excellent recovery of alumina from high iron Arkansas bauxite are described in two separate publications released by the Bureau of Mines.

Report of investigations 4291, "Concentration of Miscellaneous Oxide Manganese Ores From Yavapai, Yuma, Maricopa, and Mohave counties, Ariz.," reveals that the bureau recovered from 64.9 to 96.8 percent manganese from low-grade ores taken in the four counties. All ore samples were too low in grade for industrial use by ferro manganese manufacturers.

Report of investigations 4299, "Extraction of Alumina From High Iron Bauxites, Pilot Plant Tests Employing the Lime-Soda Sinter Process," reveals that the bureau successfully recovered 94 percent of the alumina with very little loss of soda.

A free copy of each publication may be obtained from the bureau publications section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Plastics Dyes Research Planned by Swiss Firm

The Swiss chemical firm Ciba, Basle, has allocated 12,000,000 francs for research activities, according to a recent report, and intends to intensify research on dyes, with particular emphasis on the manufacture of dyes for use on plastics.

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Koppers Company Making New Type Precipitators

Exceptionally high efficiencies in the recovery and removal of entrained solid or liquid particles from industrial gases are said to be possible with Koppers-Elex electrostatic precipitators, now being manufactured at the Baltimore, Md., plant of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh.

In all cases where the new precipitators have undergone complete tests, the company claims, they have exceeded guaranteed efficiencies and in all cases efficiencies have been 95 percent. These are not efficiencies determined only during undisturbed precipitation, the company adds, as the tests cover full twenty-four-hour periods, including operation when collected material is discharged from the electrodes.

The new units are designed to meet specific requirements and vary accordingly. Among the types offered are the following:—

A type for use in the process industries. In such applications, the precipitators remove and/or recover salt cake or soda ash from burning black liquor in sulphate process, fluorides, aluminum hydroxide, carbon black, oil refinery catalysts, acid mist and such materials.

A type for the removal and recovery of tar oil and water from coke oven, producer and carbureted water gases. This precipitator also serves the purpose of gas refinement, thereby materially improving plant operation.

A type for cleaning blast furnace gas to improve its efficiency as a fuel in the operation of stoves, coke ovens, generators and boilers.

A precipitator for use in metallurgical operations. In such installations, metallic products are recovered from gases emanating from reverberatory, electric, roasting and sintering furnaces.

The new precipitators are manufactured by the Koppers Company under license from the Swiss firm, Elex S. A. Further information may be obtained from the American organization.

U.S.-Brazil Reciprocal Trade Pact Suspended

The thirteen-year-old reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Brazil was suspended last week by presidential proclamation, to be succeeded by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade entered into by twenty-three countries last October at Geneva, Switzerland. Brazil signed the Geneva protocol last June.

The suspension of the bilateral treaty will continue for such time as both countries are contracting parties to the general agreement, and similar action is expected to be taken with respect to the reciprocal trade agreements which have been in force with other countries which also joined in the Geneva arrangement.

The changed arrangements are not expected to have any visible effect upon the trade between Brazil and the United States, since the Geneva agreement covers the same ground as the bilateral pact.

McGiveran Named Manager Of Kimble Glass Division

Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has appointed Stanley J. McGiveran general manager of its Kimble Glass Division. Mr. McGiveran, who has been associated with the company since 1927, is a vice-president of the parent organization.

McDougall-Butler Plans Employees Picnic Aug. 16

McDougall-Butler Company, manufacturer of varnishes, paints and enamels, Buffalo, N. Y., will hold a picnic for employees and their families at Kudara's Grove, Hamburg, N. Y., on August 16. Highlights of the outing will be foot races, a baseball game, bingo and a beauty contest.

Pantepec Oil Stock Listed On New York Curb Exchange

The new securities to be issued under the reorganization plan of Pantepec Oil Company of Venezuela, C. A., have been approved for listing on the New York Curb Exchange and the necessary forms for registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 have been filed, it has been announced. The plan provides for an exchange of securities on the basis of one share of the new Pantepec Oil Company, C. A., together with voting trust certificates for two shares of Pancoastal Oil Company, C. A., for each share of stock of the old company.

Formal notice and instructions will be mailed to stockholders, fixing an early date for surrender of outstanding shares and delivery of the new securities. Trading in the new securities on the New York Curb Exchange will commence when the new securities become available for exchange.

Trade Briefs

Chemical and electrochemical production in Norway during 1947 is estimated to have been about 6 percent above that in 1946.

Sulphite lye manufacture and alcohol distillation are being studied by nine firms collaborating with the Research Society for Norwegian Industry.

Tartaric acid plant is being constructed in Mendoza, the principal wine-producing district in Argentina. It is scheduled to start operations in the near future.

Tropical Oil Company's concession to oil properties in Colombia, South America, will not be renewed after its expiration in August, 1951. The properties will be taken over and operated by a Colombian company jointly financed by the government and private capital.

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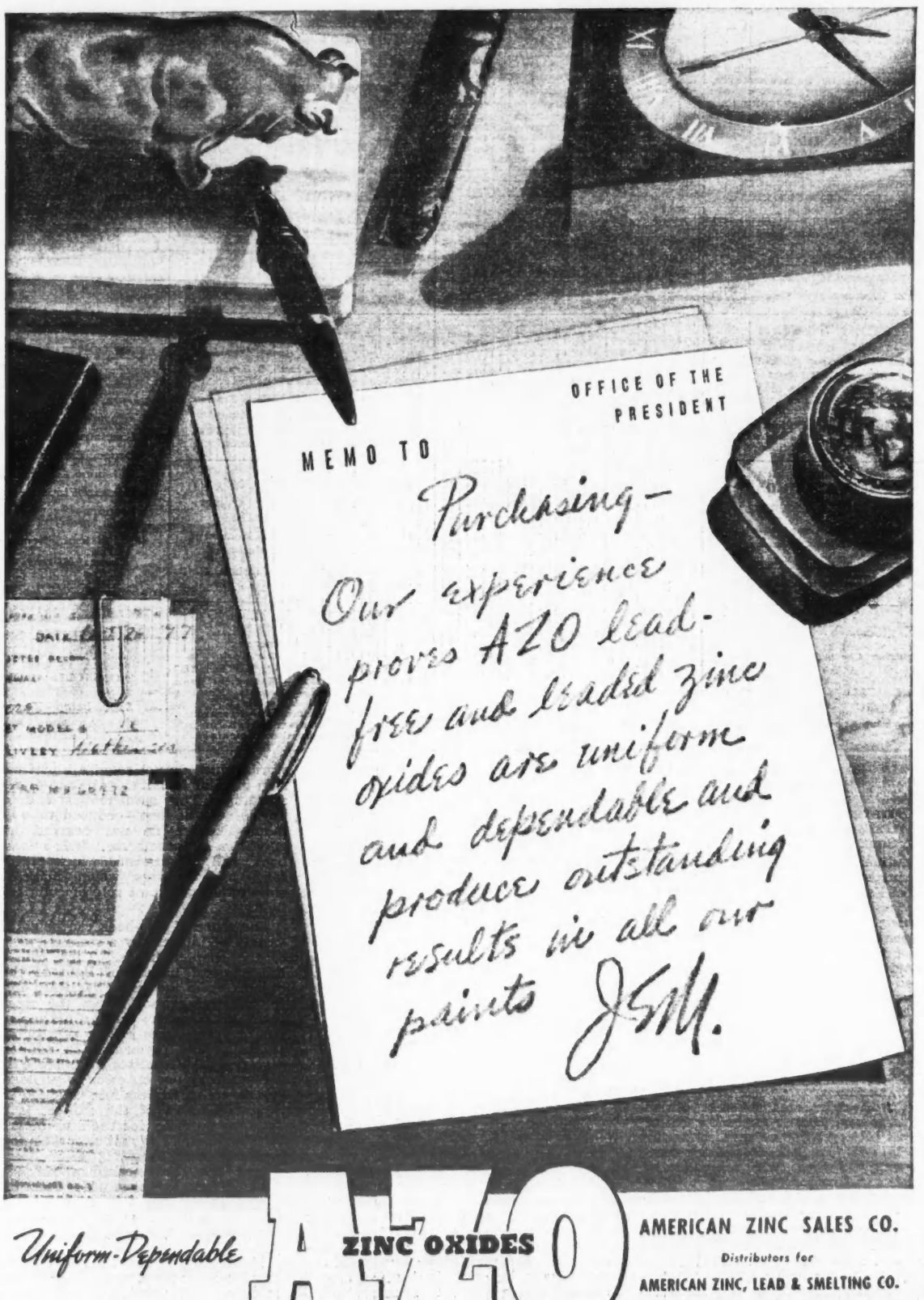
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For the Bookshelf

VAT DYESTUFFS AND VAT DYEING. By M. R. Fox. xi+323 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $5.50.

The author is a technical and research worker in the famed Huddersfield textile section of England. He is well acquainted with the still newer developments in dyes and dyeing, which have marked the past generation and particularly its aspects of synthetic fibers. He is well equipped to tell about those developments, and he has got good assistance from those who have contributed mechanically thereto. The result is a useful book, not the least in that respect, being a long list of analogous dyestuffs, identified as to producer and indexed in groups.

Fox draws deeply upon his practical experience, and he supplements what he has learned with references to what others have had to say; also he appends a list of important bibliographic references for the period 1937-45. He talks to and for practical dyers and those who are studying for that qualification. He knows what they need to know, and he tells them concisely.

Starting with indigo and its relatives, the vat dyestuffs are presented historically, chemically, and practically. The anthraquinoids are the second stop and are covered in informative detail of identification and functioning. The book goes on into processes of application, covering selections, methods, affinities, and tests, telling the why and the how on adjuvant alkalies, reducing agents, exhaustants, souring agents, oxidants, and other noncoloring materials of dyeing processes. Details of application are given with respect to animal and cellulosic fibers, with respect to indigosols, and pigment padding, and the peculiar miscellaney which is dyeing. The treatment is in keeping with the author's purpose.

Similarly is presented the story of printing and discharging, with details on thickeners, reducers, resists, and a wealth of working formulas of evident usefulness. This covering is particularly interesting wherein it has to do with rayon and nylon. Next comes a long chapter on machinery, with more space in pictures than in words. An interesting "rider" is a short chapter on nontextile uses of vat dyestuffs.

AN INTRODUCTION TO COLOR. By Ralph M. Evans. x + 340 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $6.

Color is considered in this interesting book as a thing of physics, physiology, and psychology. The author is Eastman Kodak's superintendent in control of color quality in all that company's processes; he is also chairman of the Inter-Society Color Council. He goes about his subject with coordinated consideration of the properties of colored light and those of vision, finishing off with the mental processes of color interpretation. He does it all comprehensively and competently in words which do not require a pastmastership in color terminology for their understanding. The mathematics and other physics of the text—reduced to a minimum—likewise do not demand higher education in those areas. It is a readable book, full of diagrams which really inform and pictures which make quite simple the important role of color in that field.

The scope of this book can be got in its variety of interest by a scanning of some of the chapter heads. These run from the physical nature of light to colored objects, from the visual variables of color to color perception, from the measurement of color to color differences and color names, from effects of illuminants to paints and pigments. In addition to eighteen such treatises there are chapters for everyday use on color in photography and in art in its less mechanicized forms.

Simplification of the subject is sacrificed, as must be, for the sake of breadth of treatment. The author makes no apology for some resulting difficulties that attend the combination of simple concepts which is color. He does assume responsibility for the organization and description of concepts—the colors speak for themselves, especially in the fifteen plates.

Each chapter has its quota of bibliographic references, and the value of these is enhanced by their collection in an appended general list in alphabetic order of authors. A comprehensive index provides an excellent answer to that popular query of all readers:—"Let's see; where was that about what'sit?"

YEARBOOK OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1947. Compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. xviii+261 pages. Washington: Food and Agriculture Organization. $2.50.

This yearbook was started in 1910 by the International Institute of Agriculture. That organization has been integrated with FAO, and the latter is carrying on. The current volume is the twenty-sixth in the series. English and French texts are, as customarily, printed side by side.

The tabulated data cover grains, sugar, fruits, beverage crops, oilseeds (nine of them, covering twenty-six pages), fiber crops, miscellaneous crops, sericulture, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, and livestock. For most of the crops, the data include continental, hemispheric, and general totals, with separate listings for the U.S.S.R. because of lack of recent data—economically and otherwise. the abundant evidence is that there are two "one worlds." Special notes are given on maslin (grain mixtures), grapes, milk, and eggs.

A specially useful feature is the printing of the table of contents in English, French, Spanish, and Chinese—but no Slavic language.

Copies of the yearbook may be procured from the Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27.

South Penn Oil Buys Grant & Mohan Co.

South Penn Oil Company has purchased the Grant & Mohan Oil Company, Bradford, Pa., for $10,767,000. The purchase includes 1,157 acres of oil lands in the Bradford field, 200 acres in the Bolivar, N. Y., field, and 520 acres of gas property in the Brockton-Fredonia, N. Y., field. The Grant & Mohan organization will be operated as a subsidiary of the South Penn Oil Company.

ASM Elects W.H. Dow 1948 Research Medalist

Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been elected to receive the American Society for Metals' Medal for the Advancement of Research for 1948, it was announced last Thursday. The medal will be presented with a plaque and citation at the society's annual banquet in Philadelphia on October 28 during the National Metal Congress and Exposition.

SOHIO Starts Building New Catalytic Cracker

Standard Oil Company of Ohio has started construction of a new $11,000,000 catalytic cracking unit at its refinery at Lima, Ohio. The cracking unit is the first project in the company's projected expansion and modernization program, which also provides for the construction of a new oil refining unit.

Packaging Machinery Makers Meet Oct. 12

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will hold its sixteenth annual meeting at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on October 12 and 13, it was announced August 2 by George W. von Hofe, president of the organization.

Standard-Vacuum to Build 4 New Tankers in Two Years

Long-term charter arrangements for four large tankers still in the drawing board stage have been announced by Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York. The vessels, which will be built during the next two years, will add more than 500,000 barrels of cargo capacity to the company's fleet and will be used to transport petroleum products to Far East markets.

Lebanon Steel Advances Platz

Lebanon Steel Foundry, Lebanon, Pa., has appointed Edward H. Platz, jr., manager of alloy sales, to succeed William B. Sullivan, who has retired. Mr. Platz joined the Lebanon organization in 1939 and has devoted considerable time to engineering and metallurgical application of special alloy castings.

Talamini Named by Arden Sales

Elizabeth Arden Sales Corporation, New York, has appointed Leo V. Talamini vice-president and sales executive. Mr. Talamini was formerly associated with the Elizabeth Arden organization, but has most recently been employed as executive vice-president of Ann Haviland.

Ashland, Allied Merger Approved

Stockholders of the Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., have approved the merger of that company with the Allied Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The combined firms will retain the Ashland Oil & Refining Company name.

Trade Briefs

Potassium salts imported into Sweden during 1947 amounted to 132,637 metric tons, valued at approximately $5,526,000.

Superphosphate capacity of 200,000 metric tons annually is planned for a new fertilizer factory to be opened this month in Stolczyn, Poland.

Fertilizers exported by Norsk Hydro-Elecktrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Norway, during the first ten months of 1947 totaled 345,000 metric tons.

Tide Water Associated Oil Company is planning the installation of a Houdry process thermofor catalytic cracking unit at its refinery at Drumright, Okla.

Chemicals and allied products exported from Canada during the first quarter of this year were at approximately the same level as those in the corresponding period of 1947.

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TORONTO, CAN. A. S. Paterson

A MESSAGE TO ZINC OXIDE CONSUMERS

REPRODUCED here in miniature are a few of our Zinc Oxide advertisements which appeared in various trade publications during the past two years. The purpose of the series, of which these advertisements are a part, was to show consumers the most important phases in the production of our product. While the greater portion of the zinc concentrates used to make St. Joe Zinc Oxides originates in our own mines in Northern New York State, substantial quantities of ores are purchased in Canada and other countries so that our plant may be operated to the greatest capacity to meet the unprecedented demand.

Nevertheless, current production still falls short of the tonnages needed. However, additional plant facilities are now under construction which will soon make possible an increased production to better satisfy the requirements of our valued customers for ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDES.

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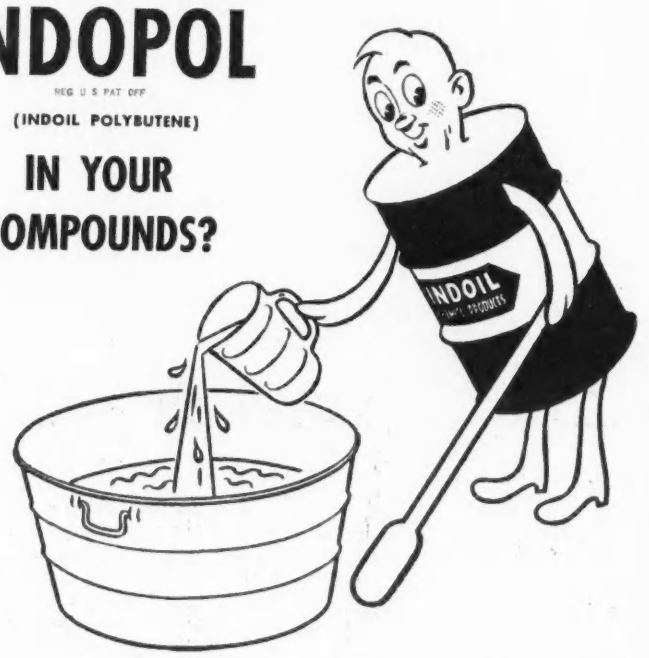

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Uses include electrical insulating compositions, caulking compounds, adhesive products, coating and laminating compositions for paper and other films.

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Seven grades are available ranging in molecular weight from 330 to 940. The Saybolt viscosity of these grades (S. U. seconds at 210° F.) are L-10 (41 sec.), L-50 (68 sec.), L-100 (94 sec.), H-35 (377 sec.), H-50 (540 sec.), H-100 (942 sec.), H-300 (3,200 sec.).

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Brooklyn Polytechnic Plans Two Paint Courses Annually

Because of the demand for its comprehensive review of the fundamentals and new developments in the field of protective coatings, the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, beginning with the coming fall term, will offer its two courses, paint and pigment technology and oil, resin and varnish technology, annually instead of every other year, according to Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, dean of the graduate school and head of the department of chemistry.

Presented at the graduate level, the two courses are open to students seeking credit in the graduate school. Limited vacancies are available also for persons with long experience in the industry who do not meet the academic prerequisites and who can not therefore qualify for graduate credit.

Henry Fleming Payne, technical editor for the American Cyanamid Company, and adjunct professor of chemical engineering at Polytechnic, will present the courses, consisting of fifteen lectures in each semester for each course. Both courses will start Monday, September 27, and will meet once a week for a one and a half-hour period each.

According to Dr. Kirk, the courses provide a survey of the principles of physics and chemistry which are of basic importance in the field of protective coatings. Most industrial workers, he pointed out, have a knowledge of the current art but are not familiar with the current science fundamental to the various related fields of protective coating.

Applications currently are being considered for these courses and registration will be held during the week of September 13.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Adds Hicks to Plaskon Staff

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has appointed E. Wyatte Hicks publications manager of its Plaskon Division. Mr. Hicks was formerly associated with the Esso Standard Oil Company as editor of its monthly publication "Oilways."

Pierce Names Rockwitt to Staff

Warren G. Rockwitt has been appointed paint and varnish sales representative for the New York State territory by the F. O. Pierce Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Rockwitt graduated from William & Mary College last June.

Carbide & Carbon Issues Organic Acids Booklet

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, has published a booklet entitled, "Organic Acids," which presents in detail the properties, specifications and uses of synthetic butyric acid, 2-ethylbutyric acid, caproic acid, 2-ethylhexoic acid and sorbic acid. These acids are recommended by the company as important intermediates in the production of plasticizers and varnish driers, as well as synthetic flavors and pharmaceuticals.

Thirteen charts in the booklet present such data as physical constants, solubilities and electrical conductivity. Constant boiling mixtures and a section of specification test methods are also included. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by requesting form 4763-A from any office of the corporation.

Ft. Worth Clean Up-Paint Up Campaign Increases Business

Painting and decorating contractors in Fort Worth, Texas, received an increased volume of business amounting to approximately $500,000 as a result of the local clean up-paint up-fix up campaign, according to a report received by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. The national organization sponsors the campaign on a national level and helps local groups to conduct campaigns in their areas.

Trade Briefs

Atlantic Varnish Company, Burbank, Calif., is constructing a new factory in that city.

Sinclair & Valentine Ink Company, Los Angeles, plans construction of an adddition to its factory in that city.

Oliver B. Cannon & Son, Inc., industrial painting specialist, Philadelphia, has appointed James H. Weeks vice-president.

Dixie Paint & Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated by A. F. Cleveland, R. W. Rounsavall, jr., and Irvin Marcus.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

An easier tone developed in the oils and fats market last week principally in animal fats, which brought the price index down to 209.7, against 226.8 a month ago and 175.1 for the same time last year.

Weakness in tallow and grease was occasioned by the withdrawal of buying interest by large consumers and the market sagged one and one-half cents last week. Trading at the decline was light and confined to the higher grades of tallow and grease with producers offering freely. This was reflected in stearic acid which broke 2c. and red oil 1c. Other animal oils became easier and oleo oil, oleo stearine, and grease oil slid off 1c. and tallow fatty acid 2c. Crude sardine oil offerings for forward shipment from the Pacific coast were freer and were reduced 1c. This season's fishing began August 1. Tung oil was easier and trading was fairly active with prices fractionally lower. Other drying oils continued inactive, and quotations for linseed and oiticica oils could have been shaded on tankcar business.

Edible oils remained on a steady basis especially for prompt shipment. Business was light as offerings of cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils for immediate and for August shipment were scanty. Refiners inquiry improved for prompt oil late in the week and this caused crude cottonseed and soybean oils to regain earlier losses.

Carnuaba wax market was again thrown into confusion last week when contracts booked the previous week were cancelled by shippers giving the reason that they were unable to get export licenses from financial factors because it was stated sale prices were below the floor schedule. Numerous requests by importers for official floor prices have proved unsuccessful and the market was entirely nominal.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Copra, $15 per ton.
Grease, 1½c. per lb.
oil, 1c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
stearine, 1c. per lb.
Red oil, 1c. per lb.
Sardine, oil crude, 1c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, 1½c. per lb.
fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
209.7	215.1	226.8	175.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Market for bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week was irregular and mixed during the major part of the week, but stiffened later with stronger crude oil. Trading was fairly active and centered in September and December. There was more interest in March than heretofore. Demand for crude cottonseed oil improved, with refiners' interest limited to immediate and August shipment. Offers were scanty and prices regained losses early in the week. Sales were reported at 25½c. for immediate and 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half of August shipment and 24½c. for late August. Trading also took place at 20c. for September, and 21c. was bid later.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Valley for immediate shipment, 25c. August, 21c. first half September, and 20c. September. Crude soybean oil quoted 20½c. f.o.b. mills immediate shipment 19½c. first half September. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $74 per ton, sacked mills, Memphis, prompt, and $65 October-November.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 6 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	180	22.75	21.05	22.31@22.39
October	83	21.90	20.85	21.75@21.75
December	123	21.56	20.80	21.45B
January	...	...	...	21.45N
March	65	21.40	20.55	21.39B
May	...	...	...	21.30N
July	...	...	...	21.40N

Total sales—451 tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Hand to mouth trading continued to characterize this market. Consumers were satisfied to work off sizable inventories, and limited demand to less carlots and an occasional tankcar. While quotations for raw oil were unchanged, tankcars could have been shaded on a firm bid to the floor price. Crushers were quoting at 27.80c. per pound, tankcars for August-December delivery. Other drying oils also were quiet except tung oil with a moderate volume business reported on the basis of 21c. per pound, tankcars for imported oil and 20½c. for domestic oil sold by the government. It was stated that government holdings were overhanging the market and tended to unsettle tung oil prices.

Department of Agriculture announced August 5 an extension of time in which processors who agree to pay not less than the support prices for flaxseed may offer flaxseed to April 30, 1949, and linseed oil June 30, 1949, to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Prior to the extension, the time limit for flaxseed was January 1, 1949, and for linseed oil March 1, 1949.

Department of Agriculture announced August 2 that price-support purchase agreements as well as commodity loans will be available to producers of 1948-crop flaxseed. The loan program $6 per bushel U. S. No. 1 grade Minneapolis basis was announced by the department April 19. Purchase agreements will be available to producers in Arizona, California and Texas from harvest through October 31, 1948. They will provide that producers may sell their flaxseed at support prices to the CCC within thirty days after the maturity date of the loans.

Minneapolis—Linseed oil buying was limited to immediate and nearby needs for quick shipment. An occasional tank lot was reported by crushers with price at 27c. per pound, zone 1. Small lot buying continued brisk with a good retail market and crushers dealing in package business reporting a steady disappearance into painting channels.

Production held at a fairly high level despite the fact that some plants were down for repairs and renovations and there was a steady volume of shipping instructions.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	7,920,000	4,560,000
Since Sept. 1	312,834,000	244,700,000

Flaxseed—Stocks of old flaxseed were reported at 2,264,00 bushels on farms, July 1 by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. Off farms commercial stocks totaled 1,281,000 bushels at terminals and 3,745,000 bushels at processing plants, interior mills, elevators and warehouses. BAE stressed that the report was only for old flaxseed and that some 1948 crop flaxseed has already been delivered to processors in California and Texas, which was not included in the July 1 report.

Minneapolis—Movement of new crop seed has started in a spotty fashion with first run seed being that forced by heat and of little or no consequence as far as determining the quality of the crop. Rain and cold weather has delayed harvesting and crushers are disappointed by the lateness of the first run. Receipts did pick up during the week, but most of the seed was old crop being applied against maturing to-arrive contracts. Prices were firmly settled on the $6 price basis and crusher buyers were showing only limited interest in supplies. Supplies of flax on hand and in the country, from the old crop, are sufficient to carry crushers along until the new crop movement reaches peak volume. Most of the dealers are satisfied that flax will be merchandised on a normal basis, that is there will be no holding back of supplies.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
Bushels—	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47
This week	372,300	25,800	71,400	11,900
Since Sept. 1	24,434,300	10,900,900	4,222,100	4,886,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Trading was light and spotty, mainly for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Coconut—Market was firmer and scored net gains of ¼c. for the week. Crude oil was sold at 19⅜c. per pound tankcars f.o.b. Pacific Coast first half August and at 19½c. second half.

Copra—Buying interest was lacking and the market was easier. Prices were lower and nominal at $237.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, a decline of $12 per ton for the week. Sales were reported for shipment to France of 3,000 long tons, at prices ranging from $230 to $235 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines for August-September shipment.

Corn—This market remained steady because of the scarcity of crude oil for prompt shipment. Tankcars were held at 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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bid at 24c. Business was inactive. Bids also were reported at 21c. for September shipment. Refined oil was nominal at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, mills.

Oiticica—No improvement was noted in this market and quotations remained entirely nominal. Liquid was quoted at 19c. to 21c. per pound, in tankcars, New York basis depending upon seller and delivery. Small drums sales were reported at 19½c. per pound on the spot.

Olive—Demand was restricted to small drum lots on the spot. Prices were unchanged. Spanish was quoted at $4.50 to $4.65 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, according to quantity and Moroccan at $3.90 to $4.

Peanut—Consuming inquiry was quiet. Offerings were scarce and the market was more or less nominal. Crude oil was quoted at 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with bids at 26c. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 30½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Department of Agriculture has announced the following support prices for 1948-crop farmers stock peanuts, based upon 90 percent of parity as of July 15, in accordance with legislative requirements:—Peanuts containing less than 2 percent damage and less than 4 percent foreign material, $215 per ton for Spanish and Valencias east of the Mississippi River, $210 for Spanish and Valencias west of the Mississippi River, $207 for Virginias, and $195 for Runners. Comparable base grade prices for 1947-crop peanuts, respectively, were:—$203, $201, $196, and $185. The base grade prices are for peanuts having a sound mature kernel content of 65 percent in Runners, 65 percent in Virginias with not over 15 percent extra large peanuts, and 70 percent in Spanish and Valencias. Premiums and discounts this year are similar to those applicable to the 1947 crop. Price supports for 1948-crop No. 2 shelled peanuts are:—15¾c. a pound for Spanish, 15⅜c. for Runners, and 16¼c. for Virginias. Supports for 1947-crop No. 2 shelled peanuts, respectively, were:—14¾c., 14⅜c., and 15¼c.

Rapeseed—Refined oil was inactive and quoted nominally at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Firm bids it was stated could have shaded this figure.

Soybean—This market was firmer late in the week for prompt shipment and earlier declines were regained. Crude oil was sold at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for first half August and at 20c. for September. New crop was fractionally lower and was sold at 16¼c. for October-December.

After review of the information obtained at hearings and from written communications, the Department of Agriculture announced August 2, that no changes are being made at the present time in the official grain standards of the United States for soybeans.

Soybean stocks totaled 30,665,000 bushels in all positions as of July 1, were reported by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. Soybean stocks, down 5,500,000 from a year ago, included; on farms, 4,252,000; at processing plants, 22,913,000; at terminals, 1,244,000; and at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, 3,256,000 bushels.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 6 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
September	..	....	....	22.50A
October	..	....	....	20.50A
December	..	....	....	19.75A
January	..	....	....	19.75A
March	..	....	....	19.75A
May	..	....	....	19.75A
July	..	....	....	19.75A

Sales—None.

Tung—Market was easier and declined ¼c. per pound. Buying interest was fairly active and a moderate volume of business took place at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt and forward delivery. Recent sales of government owned domestic oil was reported at 20½c. tankcars. Drums were quoted at 22½c. per pound, carlots. Imports at New York last week totaled 3,080 tons.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Further easiness developed in this market and prices were reduced 1½c. per pound. Offerings were liberal with trading confined to small quantities. Yellow grease was sold at 11¾c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works, Choice white was quoted at 14c. and house at 11¼c., same basis.

Lard—Trading locally was slow, while sales of prime steam lard were reported at 19¾c. per pound, loose, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago July 31 increased to 98,366,207 pounds, compared to 95,592,552 pounds, the previous month and 91,698,073 pounds, July 31, last year. The allocation of 2,200,000 pounds of lard for the Army for occupation feeding in Germany was granted by the Department of Agriculture last week.

Tallow—Prices were further reduced 1½c. per pound last week and light sales took place at the decline. Offerings were quite liberal with buying interest slow. Fancy was sold at 14c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. works. Extra was quoted at 13¾c. and special at 12½c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Degras—Business was light and spotty. Crude and neutral grades were unchanged and steady.

Grease Oil—Prices were easier with pressing stock and declined 1c. for all grades. Demand was quiet. No. 1 was quoted at 21c. to 21½c. per pound drums, as to quantity; extra winter strained, 22c. to 22½c. and prime burning, 23c. to 23½c.

Oleo Oil—Business was inactive and quotations were reduced 1c. per pound. Extra oil was quoted at 29c. per pound, tierces, carlots, New York delivery.

Oleo Stearine — Demand was dull. Prices were lower and quoted nominally at 28c. to 29c. per pound, tierces, New York.

Fatty Acids

Market for fatty acids continued unsettled by the decline of grease and tallow and the easiness in vegetable oils. Prices of vegetable oils fatty acids were unchanged, while animal oil fatty acids were off 1c. to 2c. per pound.

Red Oil—Lower pressing stock further weakened this market and quotations were reduced 1c. per pound. Single distilled was quoted at 20½c. per pound, tankcars and double, 23c. Drums were 1¼c. higher for carlots.

Stearic Acid—Prices declined 2c. per pound with the lower cost of grease and tallow. Demand was reported slow. Single pressed was quoted at 28c. to 29c. per pound, bags as to quantity; double, 28½c. to 29½c. and triple, 30¾c. to 31¾c., same basis.

Tallow Fatty Acid—This market also was weaker and quotations were cut 2c. per pound. Distilled was quoted at 19¾c. to 20¾c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Sacked 41 percent was sold at $67 per ton for last half August shipment. Additional bids were in the market at this level, but rainy weather discouraged mills from making additional offerings. Sacked 41 percent

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was quoted by resellers at $74 Memphis for immediate shipment with solvent process discounted $1.50. Loose slab cake, 41 percent, was offered at $58 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley for September-October, but is not receiving any attention, since it is at such a premium over the Memphis option prices.

Linseed Meal—Allocation of 10,000 tons of linseed cake or meal for shipment to German occupation zone was announced by the Department of Agriculture. Procurement will be by the Army and limited to cake or meal produced in Texas for shipment during August-December.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was listless and the market was dull. Crushers reduced prices to $64 per ton, bulk, while resellers were down to around $63 per ton for spot shipment. Meal production was heavier than the demand and supplies were backing up.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	11,580,000	2,580,000
Since Sept. 1	144,030,000	80,222,000

Peanut Meal—This market has been showing weakness along with other markets and sacked 41 percent was sold at $65 and 45 percent at $70 for immediate shipment f.o.b. Georgia mill points. Sacked 45 percent solvent process traded at $69 f.o.b. Alabama mills. Most crushers are completely sold up and offerings are limited.

Soybean Meal—Prices suffered a severe break during the past week and sales have been made as low as $73 bulk, basis Decatur, for immediate shipment. Sacked 41 percent was quoted at $84 Memphis. Some new crop sold as low as $55.50 Decatur for October-March, but recent advance in beans caused most processors to advance $1.50 to $2.00 per ton.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading continued slow for both crude and refined grades. Prices were unchanged and were more or less nominal.

Candelilla—Small lot trading was noted last week at unchanged quotations.

Carnauba—This market was thrown in chaotic state again last week, by the cancellation of contracts placed for shipment from Brazil the week previous by shippers because of the inability of obtaining export licenses from financial factors. According to reports received here, the reason given for the cancellation of orders was that sales were made below the "floor price." Factors in the trade have been endeavoring to get official confirmation of the reports of the establishment of floor prices for the past two weeks, but to date have been unsuccessful. This condition has resulted in the withdrawal of both buyers and sellers from the market and quotations were entirely nominal.

Ouricury—Business was reported quiet. Market remained steady. Crude was quoted at 68c. to 70c. per pound and refined, 73c. to 74c. on spot, as to quantity.

Sulphuric Acid, Superphosphate Output Planned by Canada Firm

Atlantic Chemicals Company, Ltd., has been formed in New Brunswick, Canada, for the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphate. Sulphur will be obtained from calcium sulphate, which is found in large quantities near the company's plant, and the phosphate rock will be imported, probably from the United States or North Africa.

Bowling Green Products Company Formed in Ky.

Jack Marx and his son, Nathan, of the City Hide & Tallow Company, Louisville, Ky., and E. G. Houchens, of Bowling Green, Ky., have formed the Bowling Green Products Company, which plans the construction of a $100,000 plant for handling animal offal and rendering. The Marx interests are producers of bone meal, meat scrap, tankage and similar products.

British Insecticide Makers Association Elects Officers

H. J. Jones, of Hemingway & Co., Ltd., was elected chairman of the Association of British Insecticide Manufacturers at its recent annual meeting. Other officers elected were vice-chairman, Dr. J. R. Booer, F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., and treasurer, R. V. Craven, Craven & Co., Ltd.

Trade Briefs

Potash deposit in Northern Chile will be exploited by Lautaro Nitrate Company.

Iron pyrites production in France during 1947 totaled 196,180 metric tons, valued at 2,140,000,000 francs.

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Stults Celebrates 50 Years With Welch, Holme & Clark

Friends and employees of Welch, Holme & Clark, chemical supply house, New York, honored Elias D. Stults, president of the company at a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on July 30, in

Elias D. Stults

celebration of his fiftieth year with the firm. Mr. Stults, who has been president since 1929, was presented with an engraved silver watch pitcher and a framed engrossed scroll.

Mr. Stults started with the company as an office boy in 1898 and a few years later was promoted to salesman. In 1922 he was elected a member of the board of directors and served as secretary of the company and became vice-president in 1928.

This year also marks the 110th anniversary of Welch, Holme & Clark, it having been founded in 1838 by Oliver Loveland under the name of O. Loveland, Son & Co. It dealt mostly in lime, cement and building materials but entered the soap industry when the name Welch became associated with it. It later became P. A. Welch & Co. and, in 1870, assumed the title it uses today.

Soybean Standards Change Denied at Present Time

The Department of Agriculture announced August 2 that no changes are being made at the present time in the official grain standards of the United States for soybeans.

Proposals had been made by cretain elevator and producer groups to amend standards applicable to dockage, foreign material, moisture, and "splits." Informal hearing were held in June at Chicago and Decatur, Ill., Toledo, Ohio and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to afford interested parties an opportunity to exjress their views on the suggested changes. Opportunity also was provided to those who desired to do so to express their views in writing by July 10, 1948.

After review of the information obtained at the hearings and from written communications, the department has decided not to amend the official grain standards for soybeans at this time. The grain standards act requires public notice of not less than ninety days after promulgation of amendment to the official standards before they shall become effective. Under this requirement the earliest practical date that amendments could be made effective this year would be approximately November 1. Marketing records of the past five years show that a majority of the soybeans normally are marketed by producers before that date.

Oils and Fats Export Allocations Announced

The Department of the Army has been allocated 10,000 long tons of linseed cake or meal for shipment to Bizone Germany, the Department of Agriculture reported August 3 in announcing emergency export allocations approved during the week ended July 30. Procurement will be by the Army and limited to cake or meal produced from flax crushed in Texas. It is scheduled for August-December shipment.

The following supplemental allocations were made to meet established needs and to expedite grain movement:—

Republic of the Philippines—1,000,000 pounds, fat content, of soap in exchange for an equivalent quantity (in terms of oil) of copra, commercial procurement.

Cuba—100,000 pounds of linseed, commercial procurement.

Austria—165,000 pounds of castor oil, 55,000 pounds of oelic acid and 110,000 pounds of stearic acid, commercial procurement.

Union of South Africa—220,000 pounds of washed recovered linseed oil or linseed oil foots, commercial procurement.

Bizone Germany—2,200,000 pounds of lard to meet established needs, procurement by Department of the Army.

Costa Rica—441,000 pounds of copra and 22,000 pounds of soybean oil. The copra is in exchange for an equivalent quantity of copra from Costa Rica's IEFC allocation from the Philippines.

Monroe Joins Leon Associates

Leon Associates, broker in oils, chemicals, waxes and other raw materials, New York, has added Warren E. Monroe to its staff. Mr. Monroe was formerly head of the firm of Roeshing, Monroe & Co.

Trade Briefs

American Maize Products Company has negotiated a loan of $2,700,000 from the Prudential Insurance Company on 3½ percent notes due in 1963.

Tung oil production in Burma is being investigated by the government, with the view in mind of the possible establishment of a paint and varnish factory in that country.

Soap imported into Chile during 1947 totaled twenty-eight metric tons, valued at 94,000 gold pesos, compared with 128 tons, valued at 185,000 gold pesos, in the previous year.

Werner G. Smith Company, division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, has sent Frank C. Haas, chemical director, and O. Graziani, chief chemist, on a four to six weeks' tour of industrial plants in Germany, Holland and France.

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PARAFFINS
PARAFFIN EXTENDERS
CABLE INSULATION WAXES
MATCH WAXES
WAXES TO MEET INDIVIDUAL SPECIFICATIONS

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

pound quoted in some quarters. Advices from the origin showed little change in the basic position of this material.

Blood—Compared with some prices quoted in the primary market, some local quotations appeared to be very favorable for consumer operations. In fact, at times, spot was lower than country values. Some think that the decline has run its full course.

Goldenseal—Inactivity on spot has kept the undertone of the market easy and prices none too steady, although they lacked quotable change last week. It was felt that, occasionally, quoted prices might be shaded under competitive conditions. Sales volume seemed destined to remain subnormal unless the export market shall be resumed.

Helonias—The market was at least potentially steadier. Recent proposals from the source have not been made at prices any lower than they were about a fortnight ago. Rather, sellers at the origin seemed to be taking a steadier view on the market while awaiting a revival of consuming demand on a broader basis.

Seeds

Anise—Syrian seed was reduced to 18½c. to 19c. per pound. Mexican seed was not overly abundant in spot supply but the recent resumption of firm spot quotations at 21c. per pound was still evidence of the availability of the merchandise.

Cardamom—This article was virtually strong in all markets but the upward march of prices seemed to have stopped at the origins while the spot quotations gave evidence of being fully maintained under the influence of a demand that was still not completely satisfied.

Celery—Spot quotations were advanced to 23c. to 23½c. per pound in a much firmer market. Futures cost more than spot, standing 24c. to 24½c. per pound—a rather unusual condition of affairs and one suggestive of growing strength in India. French seed held free from further advance; it was quoted 26c. inside.

Cumin—Persian seed was reduced to the basis of 20c. to 21c. per pound. That was the sole change in prices within this group. Moroccan, Cyprus, and Syrian seed to be available only to come forward.

Poppy—Dutch seed in spot godown was lower in price, standing at 20½c. to 21c. per pound late last week. Futures were also cheaper, dropping to 20c. to 20½c.—possible the result of new crop prospects. Turkish and Danish produce lacked quotable change.

Sesame—After a period of greater firmness at an advance to 32c. per pound, hulled Nicaraguan seed turned easier and ended the week at a 1c. decline to the basis of 31c. to 31½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—The lone change in prices came in China buds. That material was sharply advanced to the basis of 35c. to 35½c. per pound and was not liberally stored in local warehouses. Saigon produce held also very steady and the limited quantities of good quality Batavia spice could not be had at a discount from prices prevailing during the previous period.

Clove—Spot deliveries of Madagascar spice in moderate quantities were made last week at 10c. per pound in a market more generally considered to be 10½c. to 11c. Excitement seemed to have drained from the market for the time being but both Madagascar and Zanzibar spice in the primary markets held to firm price positions.

Ginger—African root was upped severely and ended last week at 15½c. to 16c. per pound, which compares with the minimum of 14¼c. quoted in the previous trading period. Unbleached Cochin was also sharply higher, ending last week at 22c. to 23c. Calicut root was nominal at 22½c.; last previous prices, also nominal, had been minimum at 16½c. Jamaica root lacked new price development.

Nutmegs—The market moved up once again. West Indians sold at 57c. to 57½c. per pound for spots and the same was asked for futures. East Indians also were held at the 57c. level. Both varieties showed a strengthening in replacement costs.

Pepper—The price in black pepper stopped short but the market for spot goods was still one of substantial strength. Distant futures were advanced to 71c. to 72c. per pound—which was higher than spot quotations and nearby delivery prices.

Pimento—Advance in prices continued and spot quotations ended last week at 25c. to 25½c. per pound while futures were proposed to consumers on the basis of 24c. to 24½c.

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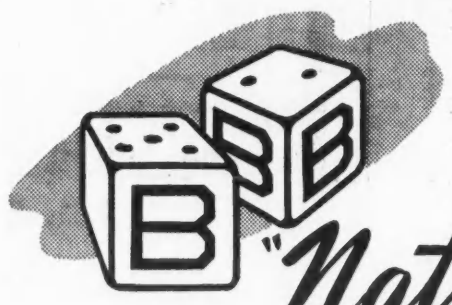

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12—Copper jacketed and coiled vacuum pans 3' to 10' diameter.

1—Cover all steel 800 gal. Evaporator, good for 125 p.s.i.

1—Struthers Wells all steel vacuum Evaporator, 2,500 GPM with heat exchanger, jet compressor and accessories.

5—Stainless steel Stills or Reactors from 100 gal. to 2,500 gal., jacketed, agitated, good for vacuum.

1—Monel clad Reactor 1,500 gal. with monel agitator—good for vacuum.

6—Glass lined jacketed and unjacketed Vacuum Stills some with agitators from 100 gal. to 3,000 gal.

10—Steel Reactors or Vacuum Stills, jacketed and agitated up to 1,500 gal.

1—New A.S.M.E. Nickel Reaction Kettle, 350 gal. jacketed and agitated, 5 HP AC motor—with aluminum reflux condenser.

DRYERS

68—Rotary Dryers, kilns, coolers and retorts, 2'x15' to 7'x125'. Bartlett & Snow, Link Belt, Louisville, Hersey, Vulcan, Christie, Allis-Chalmers, Ruggles, Coles, Traylor, Mosser, Hess, and Hubn. Direct and indirect fired by oil, gas, and coal. Steam tube, steam heated and Roto Louvre, Stainless steel, monel and steel.

38—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, Flakers, and Chilling rolls. Struthers - Wells, Buffalo, Bagley & Sewell, Black & Clawson and Allbright - Nell. Single and double drum from 2 to 190 sq. ft. of surface. Stainless steel and steel.

33—Vacuum Shelf Dryers with and without accessories. Devine No. 9, 11, 23, and 31A; Buffalo Size C and D; Stokes Model 55-EE and others.

22—Truck Dryers including J. O. Ross and Gehnrich, Oil, electric, and steam heated.

20—Atmospheric tray dryers including Stokes, Proctor & Schwartz and Gehnrich, Gas, electric, and steam heated.

19—Conveyor type dryers including Sargent, Proctor & Schwartz, Coe and Gehnrich. Up to 740 sq. ft. of surface. Gas, electric and steam heated. Stainless steel and steel.

9—Vacuum Pan Dryers or Crystallizers, Bartlett & Snow and Buffalo. Up to 7'-11" diam. Stainless steel, steel, and cast iron.

6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; Stokes, Buffalo and Devine; 2'x6' to 5'x33'. Nickel and cast iron.

5—Spray Dryers including a Bowen stainless steel Laboratory unit.

2—Vacuum Drum Dryers; Buffalo and Devine; 5'x11' and 5'x10'.

SIFTERS AND SCREENS

109—Sifters and Screens by Orville Simpson (Rotex), J. H. Day (Ro-Ball), Schutz - O'Neill, Gump, Selectro, Link-Belt, Tyler Hummer, others up to 4'x12'—from single to six screens.

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1—2,000 gallon jacketed, agitated steel KETTLE.
1—8' x 12' OLIVER ROTARY acid-proof FILTER.
1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER, 36 leaves, 4" c/c.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 2" centers.
3—200 gallon Baker Perkins jacketed MIXERS, double sigma blades, hydraulic tilt.
1—8' x 125' ROTARY KILN.
1—6' x 50' Louisville Steam Tube DRYER.
1—Stokes No. 79-80 FILLING, CLOSING and CLIPPING Machine.
14—LABELERS, Rotary automatic, McDonald Straight Line, World and Ermold semi-auto.
10—VACUUM PUMPS, various sizes.
8—CENTRIFUGES, Sharples No. 6, DeLaval No. 620, and No. 600.
2—38" Copper COATING PANS, m.d.
1—No. 4 TH 24" MIKRO PULVERIZER, triple screw feed.

JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron, Copper, Steel, 125 in stock, sizes 20 gal. to 2,000 gal.

TANKS—Stainless, Nickel, Enamel, Lead Lined, 80 in stock, open and closed, 250 gal. to 800 gal.
Steel, open and closed, 50 in stock, 45 gal. to 8,800 gal.

DRYERS—Rotary Vacuum, Rotary Steam Tube, Direct Heat Rotary, Vacuum Shelf, Single and Double Drum, all sizes.

CENTRIFUGALS—20" to 60", Copper and Steel Baskets, suspended and underdriven, 15 in stock.
5—Troy 48" steel basket, 5 HP motors.

HEAVY DUTY MIXERS—Baker Perkins, W&P, jacketed and unjacketed, 9 gal. to 200 gal.

ROLLER MILLS—11 Kent, Day, Ross, 12 x 30", 12 x 32", 16 x 40", and 20 x 48".

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES—Shriver, Johnson, Plate and Frame and Recessed, Oliver Rotary, Sweetland Pressure—all sizes and types.

TABLET MACHINES—Stokes & Colton, Rotary and Single punch, 18 in stock, all sizes.

CRUSHING ROLLS—Single Roll, Double Roll—all sizes.

CRUSHERS—Jaw, Gyratory, Fine Reduction, Roll, Hammer Mill, Rotary Fine—all sizes and types.

GRINDERS AND PULVERIZERS—All sizes and types.

SCREENS — Rotex, Vibratory, Gyratory — all sizes.

STILLS—Lead Lined, Steel, Copper—all sizes.

ONLY A PARTIAL LIST—ALL ITEMS LISTED ABOVE ARE AT NEWARK

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Baker Perkins 100 gallon jack. Mixers; 36" Copper Fractionating Columns; American Tool 40" Centrifugals; American Tool 42" Centrifugals, S.S. baskets; I. R. Centrifugal Pumps, 4,000 gpm.; LaBour non-corrosive Centrifugal Pumps; Tank Scales up to 1,000 ton; Lead-Lined Steel Stills; 1,200 gal.; Barometric Condensers; Hydraulic Extrusion Presses; MISCELLANEOUS—Compressors, Agitators, Dryers, Shredders, Tanks, Heating Units, Conveyors, Water Softening System. SEND FOR DETAILED L ST.

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8—42' Sperry cast iron, open delivery, washing, Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 69-1½" cakes, Hydraulic Closing.
3—36" Sperry cast iron, open delivery, center feed, Recessed Filter Presses, 60-1½" cakes, Hydraulic Closing.
12—Sections 12" Screw Conveyor, each 20' long, m.d.
1—Krajewski Cast Iron Quadr. Effect Calandria Evaporator, 3,000 sq. ft. heating surface per effect.
3—7,500 gal. Steel Closed Kettles, motor driven agitators.
1—Double Shell Direct Heat Rotary Dryer, 5'6" x 57' long, Oil Fired.

Miscellaneous—Motor driven worm gear Agitators and Agitators, stainless steel and bronze; Laundry Equipment (for filter cloths); Steam Pumps, Triplex Pumps, bronze fitted with ball valves; Automatic Scales, Floor Dial Scales; Lubricated Plug Valves up to 10"; Welding fittings up to 10"; Gate Valves; Supplies New filter cloth; Recording Thermometers; Centrifugal and Rotary Pumps, direct motor driven, iron and bronze; Tanks; Compressors; Packers; Cookers; Machine Shop; Tools; Office Equipment; Very Complete Chemical Laboratory.

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5—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 4' Porcelain-Lined Jacketed Pebble Mills, motor driven.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal S.S. Basket.

1—Rotary Dryer 3' x 14' S.S. Shell.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

2—30" x 30" C.I., 35 chambers.
6—18", 24", 32", Wood P&F.
5—No. 2, 7, 10, 12, SWEETLANDS.
1—NO. 59 VALLEZ, 915 sq. ft.
5—No. 2B Vallez, 16 to 24 sq. ft.
2—Swenson Rotary, 4' x 17, 6' x 3'.
14—Oliver, 8' x 10', 8' x 6', 8' x 12', 11' x 18'.

KETTLES, TANKS, STILLS & CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Duriron 60 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
2—Steel 400 gal. Kettles closed jacketed agitators, 50 LB. internal pressure, 5 HP exp-proof motors.
5—DOPP 150, 250 GAL. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles.
13—Stainless Steel Kettles, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gals.
2—Pfaudler JACKETED AGITATED GLASS-LINED KETTLES, 60 & 150 gal. Stainless Agitators.
12—Pfaudler Tanks, 40 to 500 gal.
3—Copper stills, 100, 150, 400 gals.
2—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizers.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

5—A.T.&M. 18" & 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, Stainless Steel.
2—A.T.&M. 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGALS, Steel Baskets.
2—Sharples No. 16 VAPORTITE CENTRIFUGES, with stainless steel bowls, explosion-proof motors.
2—Sharples No. 6 Pressurelite and Super Centrifuges.

SPECIALS

1—Day 12" x 30" W.C. 3-Roll Mill, 15 HP Exp.-Proof Motor.

7—Day, Orville Simpson 20" x 48" to 40" x 120" Rotex Sifters.

1—OLIVER Rotary Filter, 3' x 4'.

16—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers (Ross Engineering), 500 sq. ft. drying surface, aerofin heaters, fans and motors, 10' x 9' x 11' high.

1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter 316 Stainless Steel body and leaves.

2—Mikro Nos. 2DH, 3TH Pulverizers.

MIXERS & SIFTERS

1—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class BB, size 15, jacketed SIGMA BLADES.
1—Day No. 6 CINCINNATUS, 100 gal., SIGMA BLADES.
2—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class BB, size 14, SIGMA BLADES, 50 gal.
1—Readco 4 gal., S.S., double arm.
35—Powder Mixers, 100, 600, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 lb., Motor Driven.
12—Portable Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP, 800 to 1,725 RPM.
10—80 & 100 gal. Lead Mixers, motor driven.

DRYERS

2—Buflovak VAC. SHELF DRYERS, 20-42" x 42" shelves.
1—Atmos. Drum Dryer 4' x 8'.
1—Lectrodryer C-55, 750 C.F.M.
1—BUFLOVAK 32" x 90" ATMOSPHERIC Double Drum Dryer.
2—ROTARY VACUUM, 5' x 30', 2' x 6', 4' x 20', 2½' x 8'.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

1—No. 6 MIKRO ATOMIZER 20 HP.
2—HARDINGE 6' x 22", 3' x 24", Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mills.
1—Eppenbach Colloid Mill, stainless steel, ½ HP.
2—Raymond No. 00, No. 0, Screen Mills.
3—Ball & Jewell No. 0 and No. 1 Rotary Cutters.
1—Abbe No. 3 Eureka Jar Mill, 14 gals.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, 10—¼ gal. jars.
2—NEW 2' x 3', 3' x 4', Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

11—Hydraulic Presses 30 to 225 ton.
1,500 FT. 16", 18", 24" ROLLER CONVEYOR.
25—Stokes, Colton Tablet Machines, single and rotary, ½" to 2½".
25—OLIVITE ACID RESISTING 2" CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
2—Kiefer Visco Fillers up to 36 oz.
3—Stokes & Smith Powder Fillers.

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5—Simpson No. 0 Intensive Mixers, (New.)
1—No. 1 SH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Sturtevant Laboratory 2-roll Grinder.
2—Baker Perkins 100-gallon Jacketed Sigma Blades Mixers.
2—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Sigma Blades 100-gallon mixers.
1—Buffalo vacuum Shelf Dryer, 15 shelves, double door.
1—Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 12 shelves, double door.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 54" x 30'.
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.

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1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—Badger 42" Dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x26".
1—Declino Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
2—Shriver 18" Sq. Plate & Frame Wood Filter Presses.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Day Jumbo 530 gal. Horiz. Steel Jack. Mixer.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 1S Bluttergess Sifters.
5—Tyler 28 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24" x 60".
1—Tyler Ro-Tap Sifter ½ HP.
9—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge Also 26" Rubber-Lined.
3—Lehman 3-Roll Water Cooled Steel Mills, 9" x 22", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RDI Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1¼", also single punch.
1—Rutchman 6" Double Screw Plodder.
2—Jones Type E. A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
1—Houchin 12" x 24" 3-Roll Granite Stone Mill.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—New & Used 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x36", 50 gals.
2—Burkhard 38" & 30" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Sameo Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 250, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80, 100, 375 & 500 gals., some agitated.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9", 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal.
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—Continued from page 4

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- Kent Three-Roller Mill, 16" x 40" size.
- National Equipment and Houchin Aiken Soap Mills and Soap Plodder.
- Eppenbach 1 HP Colloid Mill.
- Buflovac, Huhn, Wolfe & Ellis steam and gas-fired Dryers.
- Ross, Lehman and National Equipment 3' to 7' Two and One Roll Putty Chasers, Chasers & Mixers.
- Horix Stainless Steel Rotary Filler, Elgin 24 Head Rotary Filler, Bagby Twin Piston Filler with Bottom Feed.
- 2 Pony Labelrites, Burt, Ermold and World Semi-Automatic and Fully Automatic Rotary and Straightaway Labelers.
- Stokes and Colton Late Style Rotary Tablet Machines.
- Standard Knapp No. 429 and J. L. Ferguson Carton Sealers.
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1—12"x30" Kent 3 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
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4—12"x30" Lehman 5 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
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Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
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2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 and 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
4—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gal. each.
Sterilizers 18 x 18 & 24 x 27 with clamp-down covers and safety valves.
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1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—18-spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
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6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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3—Piston, stainless.
5—Powder, single auger type.
2—Powder, double spout.
1—Powder, bulk type, stainless.
8—Semi-Auto., Vacuum, 6, 8, 12 spout.
5—Syphon, 6 & 8 spout.
1—Barrel, 5-spout.

LABELERS
Fully Automatic or Semi-Automatic. For bottles and cans, round or flat, large or small. Over 25 units in stock from which to choose.

MIXERS

11—Powder, ribbon type, 200 to 1,000 lb.
8—Blenders, copper, 25 lb. to 500 lb.
7—H. D. double arm, jacketed, tilting, 50-150 gal. wkg. cap.
3—H. D. single arm, up to 150 gal.
4—Beater type paste, 50 lb. 100 lb.
1—Turbo, Vert, 57½ RPM, w 20 HP Mot.

PRESSES

1—Stokes "R" 15-ton, single punch.
6—Single punch, ½" & 1" tablets.
4—Colton No. 2, 16 punch.
7—Stokes RD-4, 16 punch.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Std. Knapp T&B case gluer and compr. unit.
4—Acme Carton Stitchers, elec. op.
50—Jktd. Kettles, stainless, stainless clad, copper, iron.
42—Stainless Steel open top tanks, 30 gal. to 500 gal.
8—Durkee Pumps, 1" x 1", 2" x 1½".
1—No. 10 Sweetland Filter.
3—Micro Pulverizers, No. 4, No. 2DH, No. 1.
2—Boilers, 250 HP, 150 lb. Pr.
1—Stainless Tank, 6,000 gal., Jktd, horiz.

ALSO: COLUMNS, CONDENSERS, DRYERS, EVAPORATORS, FILTERS, EXCHANGERS, MILLS, STILLS

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Cable Address: "PERI" Phone: STevenson 4-1515

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale: 12 x 30 water cooled Kent 3 roll mill, 15 H.P. motor, starter, chain drive, $1 200. Now operating in Long Island City. OPD 873.

One (1) Pfaudler 300-gallon glass-lined reaction kettle, jacketed with agitator, direct motor drive. Never used, in original crates. Immediate delivery. Specification sheet on request. $3,750 FOB Newark, N. J. Day Chemical Co., Inc., 691 So. 16th St., Newark 3, N. J.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Needed immediately by manufacturer: One autoclave, 100-500 gals., 500-1,000 lbs. pressure; One centrifuge cca 42 in.; One hot oil circulating system; Two SS kettles cca 500 gals. Address detailed offers to OPD 861.

One Oliver precoat filter 8 ft. by 10 ft. complete, state specification where located. OPD 877.

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Pulverizing plant has capacity available for fine grinding of pyrethrum flowers or similar fibrous materials. Also equipped for grinding of glass and other abrasive material. Storage, packaging, and shipping facilities included. Write for complete information. OPD 870.

Services offered: Modern plant equipped with high pressure steam for blending and thinning of asphalts, waxes, and kindred products on a toll basis. Laboratory facilities and technical advice available. Location Northern New Jersey. OPD 878.

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Orthocresotinic acid: Send offers to: Box No. 1232, Church Street Station, New York 8, New York.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 880.

FOR SALE

Shelf Dryer: Devine No. 12 20-shelf.
Vacuum Mixer: W. & P., 20 gal.
Mixers Day: 80 gal. Brighton.
Liquid Fillers: Siphon and Vacuum.
Fillers: Tube and Jar, hand and motor dr.
Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Triangle.
Pebble Mills, 5, 10, 225, 270, 500 gal.
Tablet Machine: Colton single, No. 4.
Filter Presses: 18", 24" C.I., 30" Alum.
Colloid Mill: Premier 5", 5 h.p.
Kettles: Stain. Steel 60, 100, 200 gal.
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FOR SALE

MEC

6—VT&M Co. 32" Steel and 40" & 48" S.S. Sus. Centrifuges.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 59" x 78", Double Door, 6 Shelves.
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3—S. & S. Model G-1 Universal Fillers.
1—Lancaster EAG-4 Stainless Steel Mixer.
1—Rotex Sifter—20" x 84", 3 Screen.
2—Abbe Eng. 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 36" x 8".
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2—Pony Labelers Models 86M.
5—General Ceramic 50-Gal. Suction Filters.
1—New Oliver 5'-4" x 8' Cont. Vac. Filter.
1—New Pf. 500-Gal. Glass Lined Reactor.
1—Charlotte Colloid Mill, S.S. with 20 H.P., 100-300 gals. hr.
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Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery — Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

Paint plant wanted. Medium size plant, fully equipped. Can be located either in East or in mid-West. Write, giving full particulars. OPD 874.

Wanted—Complete paint plant in or around New York or New Jersey. Must be in first class condition, give full details in first letter. OPD 876.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist-Executive — International export and import company seeks services of manager to take complete charge of chemical division engaged in the sale and import of industrial chemicals. Only those possessing excellent connections with chemical manufacturers able to handle independently purchases and sales need apply. Man should have ability to replace Executive frequently away on journeys. First class references required. Salary $7,800 per year plus bonus. OPD 863.

Wanted—Manager for new fertilizer plant in Midwest. Good opening for man of experience, in expanding section. Only man with production record need apply. All applications treated in strictest confidence. OPD 856.

Chemist wanted by a well established company located in Southeastern section of country. Must be a top-grade man with successful record in formulating finishes for wood furniture, particularly lacquers. Salary will be commensurate with experience and ability. Give full details in first letter. Replies confidential. OPD 879.

POSITIONS WANTED

Production and development chemist: Thorough experience in the development and manufacture of pharmaceutical, organic, alkaloid and glucoside products. Responsible position sought. At present, employed. OPD 840.

Tablet Maker—Granulating, compressing, coating, formulating. All types pharmaceutical and effervescent type tablets. 25 years working experience with some of the leading tablet houses. Capable of taking full charge of department. OPD 866.

Washington representative for established chemical corporation or trade-association executive in allied industry. Experience in oral presentations before government tribunals and writing articles. Long technical background, including U. S. government service; some legal work. Salary $12,000. OPD 869.

Independent research chemist with own laboratory solicits practical development problems. Specializing in antibiotics, pharmaceuticals, and organic synthesis. Pilot plant facilities available. All inquiries treated promptly and confidentially. OPD 875.

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

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TANKS, Copper, Closed, 200 gals.
PUMPS, Duplex Steam:- 4-½" x 2-¾" x 4". 7" x 3-½" x 8". 7-½" x 4-½" x 6".
PUMPS, Vacuum:- 12" x 10" x 12" Genco Megavac, w/ ½ HP Motor.
PUMPS, Centrifugal:- 100 to 400 GPM, 10' to 400' heads.

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POSITIONS WANTED

Research and development chemist — M.S.—6 years varied experience in research and development of drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, fungicides and insecticides. Experienced in process development and manufacture. OPD 881.

Chemist: Paint, varnish and lacquers, experienced in all phases of development, formulation and production of shelf goods, industrial finishes, silk screen and maintenance products, desires position in Metropolitan area. OPD 882.

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Oil Compact Meeting

—Continued from page 7

the Rhodes field in New Mexico and Texas.

Col. Ernest O. Thompson, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, and a former chairman of the compact, will answer critics of the compact and regulatory bodies, showing how cooperative action of the oil producing states has made it possible to supply the present unprecedented demand for petroleum products.

William J. Murray, jr., Texas Railroad Commission member, will discuss spot shortages of specific petroleum products, pointing out especially why there was a shortage of butane in Texas last winter.

Governors who will attend and participate in the panel discussion include Roy J. Turner of Oklahoma, Frank Carlson of Kansas, Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Ralph F. Gates of Indiana, and Sam C. Ford of Montana. In addition, Governors Ben Laney of Arkansas, Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi, Clarence W. Meadows of West Virginia and Thomas J. Herbert of Ohio have stated that they expect to attend the meeting, and, if so, will take part in the program.

The first day will be devoted entirely to committee meetings. First general session will be at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 30. General sessions will continue through Wednesday, September 1.

Bemis Bro. Buys Building

Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has completed negotiations for the purchase of a building in Minneapolis, which it intends for the use of its packaging service organization. The packaging service group produces bag handling equipment and engages in the development of new bags for new purposes and the improvement of existing types of bags.

Morgan Joins Pennsalt

James O. Morgan has joined the southwestern division office at Bryan, Tex., of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, as a sales representative in the Louisiana territory. Mr. Morgan, a veteran of the past war, is a member of the Texas Entomological Society.

Mo. Chemical Changes Name

Missouri Chemical Company, manufacturer of "Merco Money Maker" fertilizers, Joplin, Mo., has changed the name of the firm to Thurston Chemical Company, and the brand name to "Bem" fertilizer.

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Trade Briefs

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp..... 74
Albrecht Chemical Co., Inc..... 84
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp..... 73
Allison, Wm. M., & Co..... 66
Amco Chemical Corp..... 56
Ameon Corporation..... 75
Ameeco Chemicals, Inc..... 43
American Bitumuls Company..... 70
American Agricultural Chemical Co..... 1
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc..... 62
American Cyanamid Co., Industrial Chemicals Div..... 38
American Firstoline Corp..... 59
American Key Products, Inc..... 48
American Zinc Sales Co..... 71
Angus, W. W., Inc..... 84
Arnold-Hoffmann & Co., Inc..... 55

Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp..... 12
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 8
Barcan, Irving, Co..... 82
Barclay Chemical Co..... 74
Bareco Oil Company..... 79
Barnett Laboratories..... 56
Barrett Division..... 42, 44
Becco Sales Corp..... 49
Bethlehem Steel Co..... 45
Birch-Kline Co., Inc..... 53
Borden Company..... 60
Brill Equipment Co..... 81
Brode Corp., The..... 78
Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc..... 49

Calco Chemical Division..... 10
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept..... 25
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp..... 2, 54
Carey, Philip, Mfg. Co..... 54
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 18, 84
Chaplain & Bibbo..... 70
Chematar, Inc..... 46
Chemical Manufacturing Co..... 43
Chemical & Process Machinery Co..... 81
Chemical Sales Corp..... 84
Chemical Service Corp..... 68
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 84
Chemical Specialties Co., Inc..... 60
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp..... 50
Chiris, Antoine, Co., Inc..... 62
Church & Dwight Co., Inc..... 36
Ciba Company..... 57
Coaltar Chemical Corp..... 46
Coleman & Bell Co..... 52
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co..... 52
Commercial Solvents Corp..... 32
Concord Chemical Co..... 76
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 36, 39, 41
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 80
Coupe, Robert A..... 40
Crosby Chemicals, Inc..... 69
Croton Chemical Corp..... 39

Darling & Co..... 76
Darsyn Laboratories, Inc..... 50
Day Chemical Co., Inc..... 82
Dickerson Company..... 42
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co..... 54
Diehl, Wm., & Co..... 75
Distillation Products, Inc..... 57
Dixon, Harry, & Sons..... 6
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... 74
Dow Chemical Co..... 29
Drew, E. F., & Co., Inc..... 26
Duff Chemical Co., Inc..... 39, 40

Edwal Laboratories..... 51
Elbert & Co., Inc..... 40
El Dorado Oil Works..... 77
Emery Industries, Inc..... 75
Emeco Equipment Co..... 81
Enco Chemical Corp..... 19
Equipment Finders Bureau..... 81
European Chemical Co., Inc..... 43

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc..... 84
Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc..... 62
Fanning, Frank G., Co..... 78
Felton Chemical Co., Inc..... 24
Ferro Chemical Corp..... 71
Fezandie & Sperle..... 49
Filter Fabrics, Inc..... 54
Fine Organics, Inc..... 59
First Machinery Corp..... 80
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 61
Ford Motor Co..... 60
Freeport Sulphur Co..... 40
Fritzsche Bros., Inc..... 61
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills..... 43

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc..... 48
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 81
General Biochemicals, Inc..... 52
General Drug Co..... 59
General Mills, Inc..... 16
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... 63
Golwynne Chemicals Corp..... 13
Gowdy, T. F., Co..... 75
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 50
Gross, A., & Co..... 77
Gruman, J. B., Co..... 59

Hardesty, W. C., Co..... 75
Harshaw Chemical Co..... 22
Heller, C. A., Co., Inc..... 47
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 55
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 65
Horn, Jefferys, & Co..... 70
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 61

Inland Alkaloid Company..... 51
Innis, Speiden & Co..... 33
International Selling Corp..... 39
Interport Commercial Corp..... 56
Iron & Steel Products Co..... 82

Kamen Soap Products Co., Inc..... 79
Keleo Company..... 65
Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Spencer..... 27
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Inc..... 70
Keto Chemical Co..... 56
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc..... 43
Koppers Company, Inc..... 45
Koster Keunen Mfg. Co., Inc..... 76

LaPine, Arthur S., & Co..... 52
Lawler Company..... 81
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc..... 77
Lever Brothers Company..... 52
Loeb, H., & Son..... 81
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 82
Lucidol Corp..... 53
Lueders, George, & Co..... 61

Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 82
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 61
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 70
Marine Magnesium Products Corp..... 50
McKesson & Robbins, Inc..... 53
Metro Boiler Co..... 83
Micl, George A., Co., Inc..... 78
Mineral Pigments Corp..... 67
Mutchler Chemical Co., Inc..... 40
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..... 49

National Aniline Div..... 60
National Lead Co..... 21
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc..... 68
Natural Products Refining Co..... 49
Neuberg, William D., Co..... 11
Neville Company..... 67
Newark Steel Drum Co..... 49
Niagara Chlorine Products Co..... 49
Nopco Chemical Co..... 14

Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co..... 38

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... 70
Parsons, M. W..... 74
Peek & Velsor, Inc..... 66
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 63, 64
Pennotex Oil Corp..... 79
Pennsylvania Refining Company..... 47
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... 28
Perry Equipment Corp..... 82
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 35
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp..... 40
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 37
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co..... 84
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Div..... 37
Polak & Schwarz, Inc..... 62
Potash Co. of America..... 42
Prentiss, R. J., & Co., Inc..... 54
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble..... 52
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 1
Pure Calcium Products Div..... 1
Purocaine, Inc..... 52

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 36
Reade Company, The..... 74
Reade Manufacturing Co..... 56
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc..... 30
Reinhart Chemical Corp..... 46
Riches-Nelson, Inc..... 23
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc..... 52
Roberts Companies of America..... 66
Rosenthal-Bercow Co., Inc..... 39
Route-Du Pont, Inc..... 62
Rufert Chemical Co..... 13

St. Joseph Lead Co..... 73
Scandinavian Oil Co..... 77
Schimmel & Co., Inc..... 62
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 63
Selden & Encquist, Inc..... 38
Seydel Chemical Co..... 54
Sharples Chemicals Inc..... 84
Shell Chemical Corp..... 17
Shell Oil Co., Inc..... 47
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc..... 69
Sobin, Irving M., Co., Inc..... 39
Solvay Sales Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp..... 31
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co., Inc..... 40
Spencer Chemical Co..... 15
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)..... 73
Standard Specialty & Tube Co..... 83
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 36
Stein Equipment Co..... 81
Sumner Chemical Co., Inc..... 59
Superior Equipment Co..... 83

Tennessee-Eastman Corp..... 20
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp..... 56
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co..... 39
Thurston & Braidich..... 66
Trask, Arthur C., Co..... 79
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co..... 49
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 36

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp..... 2, 54
Union Chimique Belge..... 74
Union Standard Equipment Co..... 81
U. S Industrial Chemicals, Inc..... 28A, 28B
United States Hormone Corp..... 54
United States Potash Co., Inc..... 42
Universal Petroleum Co..... 47

Valite Corp..... 68
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 62
Van Pels, Max..... 66
Victor Chemical Works..... 41
Virginia Smelting Co..... 37
Vitro Manufacturing Co..... 39

Wah Chang Trading Corp..... 79
Wallace & Tiernan..... 56
Warwick Chemical Co..... 55
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc..... 77
Western Clay Products Co..... 70
Whitman, Wm., Co..... 78
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc..... 78
Wilson-Martin Div..... 75
Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation..... 43
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.)..... 76

Ziegler, G. S., & Co..... 78
Zink & Triest Co..... 66
Zinsser & Co., Inc..... 49

Trade Briefs

Middle States Petroleum Corporation stockholders voted changes in charter provisions relating to class A and class B shares at a recent meeting.

Arabian-American Oil Company has leased a site in West Hampton Beach, Long Island, N. Y., which it intends to use as a training school for Americans who will work in the company's Arabian o.l fields.

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6—Taylor temperature recorders, 10-100° C.
2—Chlorine evaporators, 1,200 lb. Cl_2/hr.
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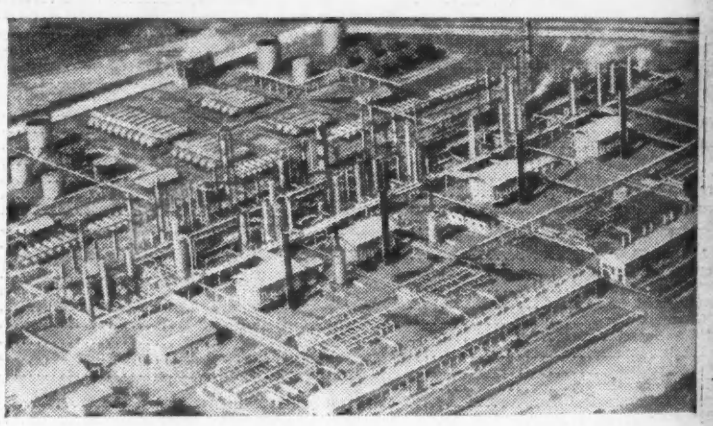

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